ITEM 994-P
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96th Congress, 2d Session - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - House Document No. 96-394, Part I

ORIGINAL

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM NEW AREA STUDIES; THREATENED NATURAL LANDMARKS AND NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC PLACES

COMPLETED

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

TRANSMITTING

THE ANNUAL REPORT LISTING (1) AREAS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE WITH POTENTIAL FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM, AND (2) AREAS INCLUDED ON THE REGISTRY OF NATURAL LANDMARKS AND AREAS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE INCLUDED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES WHICH EXHIBIT KNOWN OR ANTICIPATED DAMAGE OR THREATS TO THE INTEGRITY OF THEIR RESOURCES, PURSUANT TO SECTION 8 OF PUBLIC LAW 91-383, AS AMENDED

DECEMBER 5, 1980.—Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed

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United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Speaker of the House of
Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

It is my pleasure to transmit to the Congress the annual report encompassing the National Park Service new area study program, and the list of those areas included in the Registry of Natural Landmarks and areas of national significance included in the National Register of Historic Places which exhibit known or anticipated damage or threats to the integrity of their resources. This report is submitted in compliance with section 8 of Public Law 91-383, as amended by section 2 of the General Authorities Act (P.L. 94-458).

The law requires that at the beginning of each fiscal year, the Secretary transmit a listing, in general descending order of importance or merit, of not less than twelve areas which appear to be of national significance and which may have potential for inclusion in the National Park System. This listing may be comprised of any areas heretofore submitted under terms of the law, and which at the time of the listing are not included in the National Park System. In compliance with this provision, I am submitting a list of 14 areas. We had earlier planned to submit 15 studies, but in the final days of the Congress, one of the study areas was added to the National Park System.

In the preparation of this report, twenty-five new, updated or previously submitted studies were considered. Six previously submitted studies are being resubmitted which have not had Congressional consideration:

Vermejo Ranch, New Mexico
Tallgrass Prairie, Kansas and Oklahoma
City of Rocks, Idaho
Mobile-Tensaw River Bottomlands, Alabama
Great Basin, Nevada
Valles Caldera, New Mexico

The Administration has submitted a proposal to Congress for the establishment of City of Rocks National Monument. The Great Basin study submitted to Congress in 1979 identified four alternative sites in the Great Basin area. The study of the Snake Range/Spring Valley area which was identified as the most representative of the areas of the Great Basin Natural Region is underway and will be submitted at a later date. The Administration is considering the appropriateness of Federal involvement in the preservation of the remaining sites in this group.

Five of the studies submitted in 1979 are under consideration by the Congress, and have passed one or both Houses:

James A. Garfield Home, Ohio
Hopeton Earthworks, Ohio
Salinas National Monument, New Mexico
Kalaupapa Settlement, Hawaii
Women's Rights Historic District, New York

The Administration supports enactment of Hopeton Earthworks as an addition to the Mound City Group, Ohio; Kalaupapa National Historical Park, Hawaii; and Women's Rights National Historical Park, New York. The Administration has not supported the James A. Garfield National Historic Site, Ohio, and Salinas National Monument, New Mexico, for inclusion in the National Park System.

During the fiscal year 1980 three new studies were completed and found to have national significance and potential for inclusion in the National Park System:

Zuni-Cibola, New Mexico
Secret Mountain/Red Canyon, Arizona
Crow Creek, South Dakota

The Secret Mountain/Red Canyon and Crow Creek studies were mandated by the 95th Congress.

There are seven completed studies being sent to Congress that were not found to meet the test for inclusion in the National Park System. In some cases the test of suitability, integrity or national significance was not met. In other cases other alternatives for protection outside the National Park System would be more appropriate.

Ridgelands, California
Historic Camden, South Carolina
Mississippi River Delta, Louisiana
Columbia River Gorge, Washington and Oregon
Nantucket Sound Islands, Massachusetts
Narragansett Bay Islands, Rhode Island
Green Swamp, North Carolina

Final consideration was given to three previous studies which are being removed from the list. The Potomac National River study was completed in 1977 and does not contain the necessary up-to-date information needed to evaluate the potential for a unit of the National Park System. Additional information will be needed to evaluate the existing conditions of the resource. Additional alternatives must be considered also. Both the Alexandria Waterfront and Georgetown Waterfront studies have facilitated negotiations between the Department of the Interior, local governments and special interest groups on the management and protection of the area.

We are able to meet the mandate of Section 8 this fiscal year by resubmitting 11 previously submitted studies. Of the ten new studies completed in fiscal year 1980 only three were found to meet the criteria as possible additions to the

National Park System. The remaining eight studies did not meet the test. The new area study program authorized by section 8 of P.L. 94-458 has been developed and adopted by the Department of the Interior as a mechanism by which the National Park Service, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Policy Group, the Department of the Interior, the Administration and Congress can screen potential areas and provide a resource and technical analysis of candidate areas. The continuation and refinement of this important new area study program is dependent upon adequate funding to carry out the program. The administration has supported a funding level adequate to study the best areas for consideration as units of the National Park System. This funding level was reduced by Congress in fiscal year 1980 from $1.1 million to $300,000. Funding levels for fiscal year 1981 are uncertain; we are unable to predict what we will be able to accomplish in this program in the coming year.

While we are concerned that funds are not available for adequate evaluation of areas considered for inclusion in the National Park System we wish to point out that the submission of 15 areas having potential for inclusion in the National Park System does not constitute a legislative proposal. The Administration's further views on these areas must consider the fiscal burden that would be placed on the National Park Service to staff and operate any new units of the System. Without the necessary funding to do so, the alternative is to further dilute the operations budget of the existing units and thereby require major reductions in services to the park visitor or lessened protection of park resources. We ask that Congress consider these issues in its consideration of this report.

Section 8 also requires the Secretary to transmit a list of those areas on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks and those areas of national significance on the National Register of Historic Places which exhibit known or anticipated damage or threats to the integrity of their resources, along with notations as to the nature and severity of such damage or threats.

Of the 39 national natural landmarks which are reported as damaged or threatened, 30 were also included on the 1979 list. The 39 sites represent eight percent of the total of 511 areas included in the National Registry. Some 13 of the damaged or threatened sites are in public ownership, including seven wholly administered by Federal agencies. The most common sources of threats to the landmarks are water-related problems, mining activity, utilities and highway development, and off-road vehicle use.

The 41 national historic landmarks which are considered to be damaged or threatened include 32 sites which were also listed in last year's report. Public ownership accounts for 18 of them, and seven of those are under Federal ownership. Many of the listed historic landmarks are subject to multiple threats, including physical deterioration or damage, environmental threats, proposed demolition, and erosion problems.

These lists reflect the Department's intention to include only those landmarks where either damage has occurred to one or more of the resource values for which the landmark was designated, or the threat of such damage or destruction is imminent. In addition, we have compiled and included a statistical summary for each list.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide this information.

Sincerely,

Cecil D. Andrus

SECRETARY

Enclosures

List of areas, in generally descending order of importance or merit, which appear to be of national significance and which may have potential for inclusion in the National Park System. The ranking is based on criteria for national significance, representation in the National Park System Plan, threats to resource values and cost escalation factors.

Kalaupapa Leprosy Settlement, Hawaii /1

Tallgrass Prairie, Kansas, Oklahoma /1

Great Basin, Nevada /1

Salinas National Monument, New Mexico /1

City of Rocks, Idaho /1

James A. Garfield, Ohio /1

Valles Caldera, New Mexico /1

Crow Creek, South Dakota /2

Zuni-Cibola, New Mexico /2

Secret Mountain / Red Canyon, Arizona /2

Hopeton Earthworks, Ohio /1

Vermejo Ranch, New Mexico /1

Mobile-Tensaw River Bottomland, Alabama /1

Women's Rights Historic District, New York /1

/1 Resubmission of previous study

/2 New study not previously submitted

Briefing Statement

KALAUPAPA LEPROSY SETTLEMENT, HAWAII

Location: Molokai Island. This island ranks fifth in size, containing about 259 square miles of land, and measures about 38 miles long and 6 to 8 miles wide.

Description: Kalaupapa, the Hawaiian place name, is best interpreted as a flat leaf of lava about 2 1/4 miles long and 2 1/2 miles wide, projecting out from the north coast of Molokai. It is separated from what is referred to by Kalaupapa residents as "topside," by a 2,000 foot cliff. The peninsula was formed by a small shield volcano whose source is Kauhako Crater and whose rim elevation is about 400 feet. The study area, about 10,000 acres, contains a great variety of land forms. The peninsula itself is relatively flat, about 1 percent grade near the coast and about 25 percent on the upper slopes near Kauhako Crater. The area is comprised of three narrow valleys, deeply eroded into the original shield volcano of the main island.

Significance: The Kalaupapa Settlement has been designated as a National Historic Landmark. The Hokokano/Ualapue complex near the coast on east Molokai is also a landmark. The pali and valleys along Molokai's windward coast are among the most spectacular in the State. Waterfalls hundred of feet high plung into deep valleys and in some places directly into the ocean.

National Park System Plan: The Kalaupapa Settlement represents the theme "Society and Social Conscience" and the subtheme "Social and Humanitarian Movements" of the plan. There is presently no representation in the National Park System.

Status: 1979 - House Document No. 96-202, Part XIV

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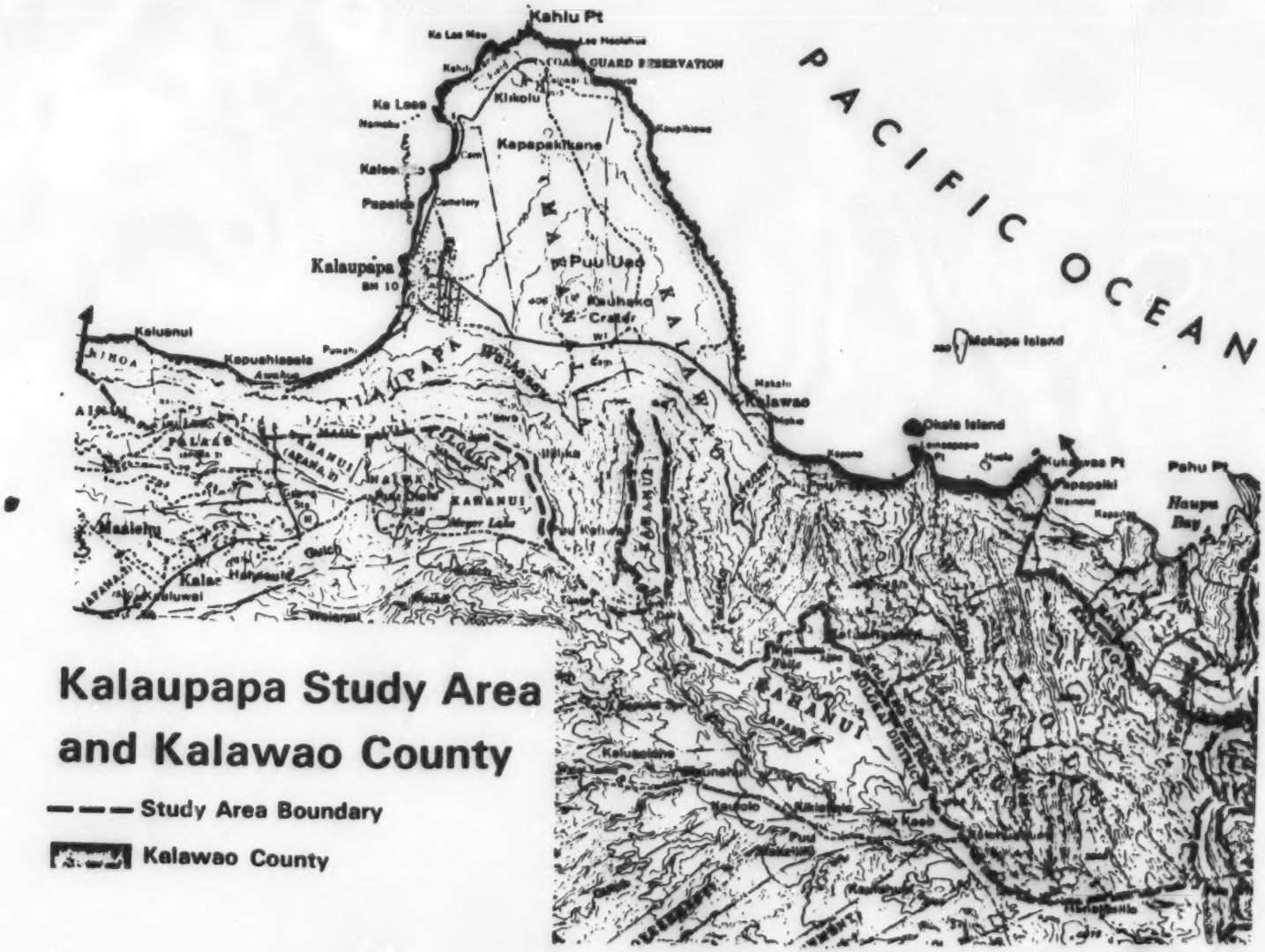


Kalaupapa Study Area and Kalawao County

— — — Study Area Boundary

Kalawao County

Briefing Statement

TALLGRASS PRAIRIE, KANSAS-OKLAHOMA

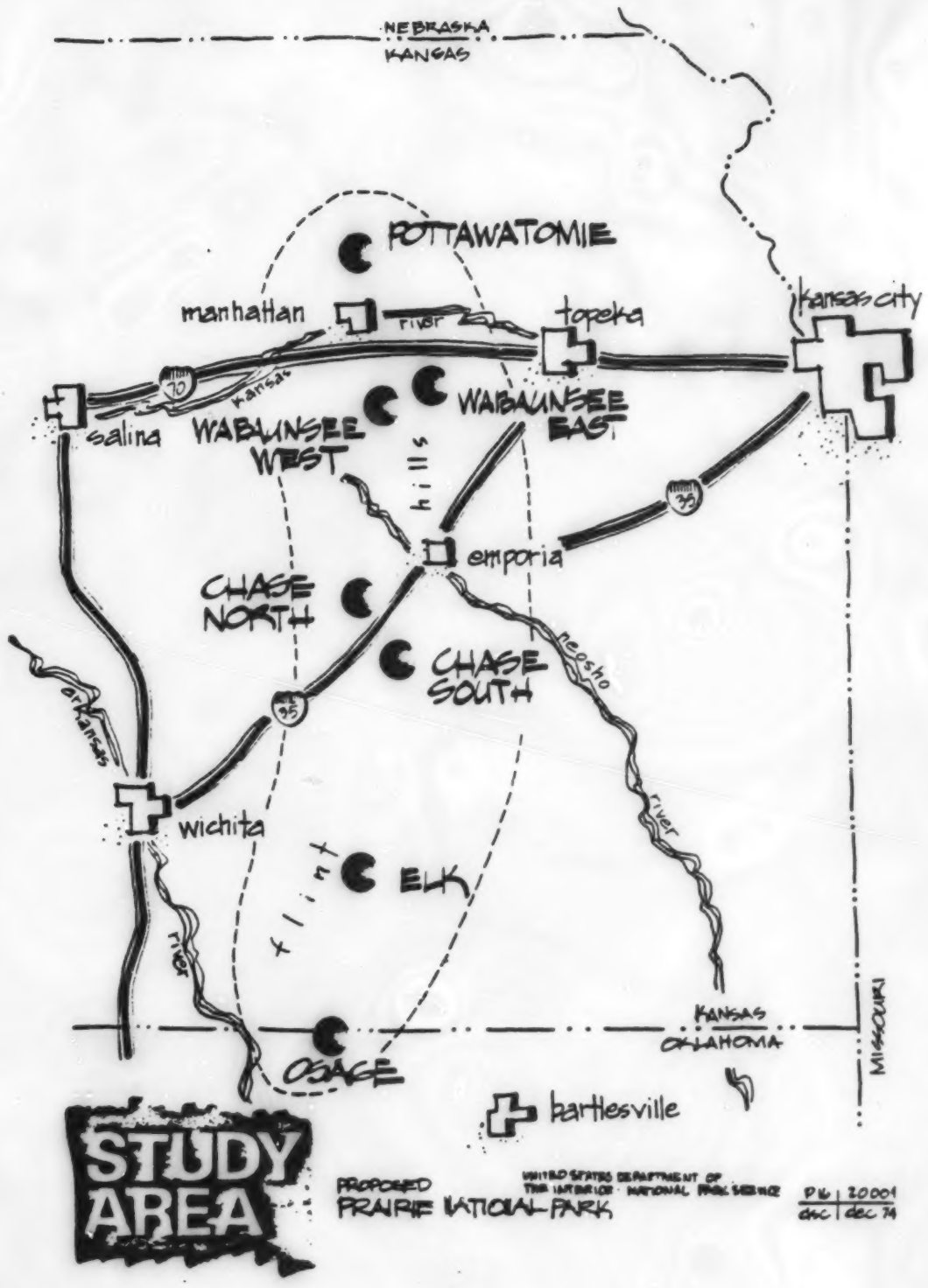
Location: The Flint Hills Region of east-central Kansas and northern Oklahoma. The Flint Hills form a band averaging 30 miles in width running south from Manhattan, Kansas to Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

Description: Tallgrass prairie covered 400,000 square miles of North America as recently as 200 years ago. This grassland type receives the most rainfall and has the greatest productivity and species diversity of any North American prairie. Annual precipitation is only 20-30 inches, but it is concentrated in the early part of the growing season. Tall bluestem and Indian grass reach heights of 6-8 feet and send roots to comparable depths. Switchgrass, little bluestem, June grass, and grama grasses are other dominant species. Tallgrass prairies are well adapted to grazing and trampling by bison and other herbivores and to periodic fires. It provides critical habitat for numerous species of birds, including the greater prairie chicken, which are declining in number due to habitat destruction.

Significance: The tallgrass prairie is a truly significant national resource, both historically and naturally. More so than the mountains and forests of the East, it was the "sea of grass" which provided the vivid impression of a truly American landscape for the first European settlers. Almost as soon as the first pioneers set eyes on the prairie, however, they began to modify it. And as increasingly large numbers of farmers and homesteaders began the process of breaking the bluestem sod, the great North American prairie gradually vanished, being slowly reborn as the "National breadbasket" -- the grain center of the rapidly expanding United States. Despite the imminent threat to the last vestiges of this great grassland, the National Park System as yet includes no unit with significant amount of tallgrass prairie.

National Park System Plan: The Central Lowlands, of which the tallgrass prairie was a large part, is very poorly represented in the National Park System. Further, of the two primary natural themes of the tallgrass prairie (landforms - plains, plateaus, and mesas; and land ecosystems - grassland), there is "little or no representation."

Status: 1977 - House Document No. 95-264, Part IV
1978 - House Document No. 96-12, Part II
1979 - House Document No. 96-202, Part III


NEBRASKA
KANSAS
POTTAWATOMIE
manhattan
river
topeka
kansas city
70
kansas
WABAUNSEE WEST
WABAUNSEE EAST
salina
hills
35
emporia
CHASE NORTH
CHASE SOUTH
neosho
river
arkansas
35
wichita
ELK
flint
river
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
MISSOURI
OSAGE
bartlesville
STUDY AREA
PROPOSED
PRAIRIE NATIONAL PARK
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR · NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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Briefing Statement

GREAT BASIN, NEVADA

Location: The Great Basin physiographic region includes most of Nevada, half of Utah, and portions of Oregon, Idaho, and California. Four areas are evaluated in the study. The Snake Range/Spring Valley located along the Nevada/Utah border; the Railroad Valley located west and south of the Snake Range; the Monitor/Big Smoky Valley located in Central Nevada; and the White Mountain/Fish Lake Valley straddles the Nevada/California border.

Description: The Great Basin is a multitude of small, closed basins interspersed with nearly 200 mountain ranges, most of which are long and narrow and oriented approximately north-south, after having a steep escarpment on one side. The Snake/Spring Valley area encompasses approximately 750,000 acres in eastern White Pine County. Except for 130,000 acres of private land the majority is in Federal ownership. The Railroad Valley area is predominantly in Nye County and includes Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service lands. Monitor/Big Smoky Valley is located in Nye County, with small portions in Lander and Eureka Counties. White Mountain/Fish Lake Valley is in Mono and Inyo Counties, California, with a small portion in Mineral and Esmeralda Counties, Nevada, is Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and private land.

Significance: All four areas contain the majority of the primary 17 natural and 6 cultural themes listed in the National Park System Plan for the Great Basin region. Based on evaluation of the four areas it appears the Snake Range/Spring Valley area has the highest degree of representation.

National Park System Plan: Themes represented in the area include: Natural - Present Landforms, Geologic History, Terrestrial Ecosystems, Special Ecosystems, Aquatic Ecosystems. For Cultural themes - The Original Inhabitants, European Exploration and Settlement, Major American Wars, Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860, Westward Expansion.

Status: 1977 - House Document No. 95-264, Part VII
1978 - House Document No. 96-202, Part VI
1979 - House Document No. 96-12, Part XI

An alternative study on the Snake Range/Spring Valley area is in progress.

1 SNAKE RANGE / SPRING VALLEY STUDY AREA

2 RAILROAD VALLEY STUDY AREA

3 MONITOR / BIG SMOKY VALLEY STUDY AREA

4 WHITE MOUNTAINS / FISH LAKE VALLEY STUDY AREA

GREAT BASIN REGION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Briefing Statement

SALINAS NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW MEXICO

Location: The proposed Salinas National Monument is centrally located in the State. Grand Quivira National Monument and Abo and Quarai State Monuments, of which Salinas National Monument would consist, are all near and associated with the town of Mountainair in southwest Torrance County, New Mexico.

Description:

Gran Quivira: President William H. Taft, under the authority of the 1906 Antiquities Act, set aside in 1909 the Gran Quivira National Monument to protect and preserve the ruins of prehistoric Indian pueblos and associated 17th century Franciscan Spanish mission ruins. The monument consists of 610.94 acres under Federal ownership, and is located on State Highway 14, 26 miles south of Mountainair, New Mexico. There are 21 pueblo mounds, 10 kivas, and 2 church complexes which require preservation and protection. Stabilized ruins include the 2 mission churches, 5 kivas, and 2 house mounds.

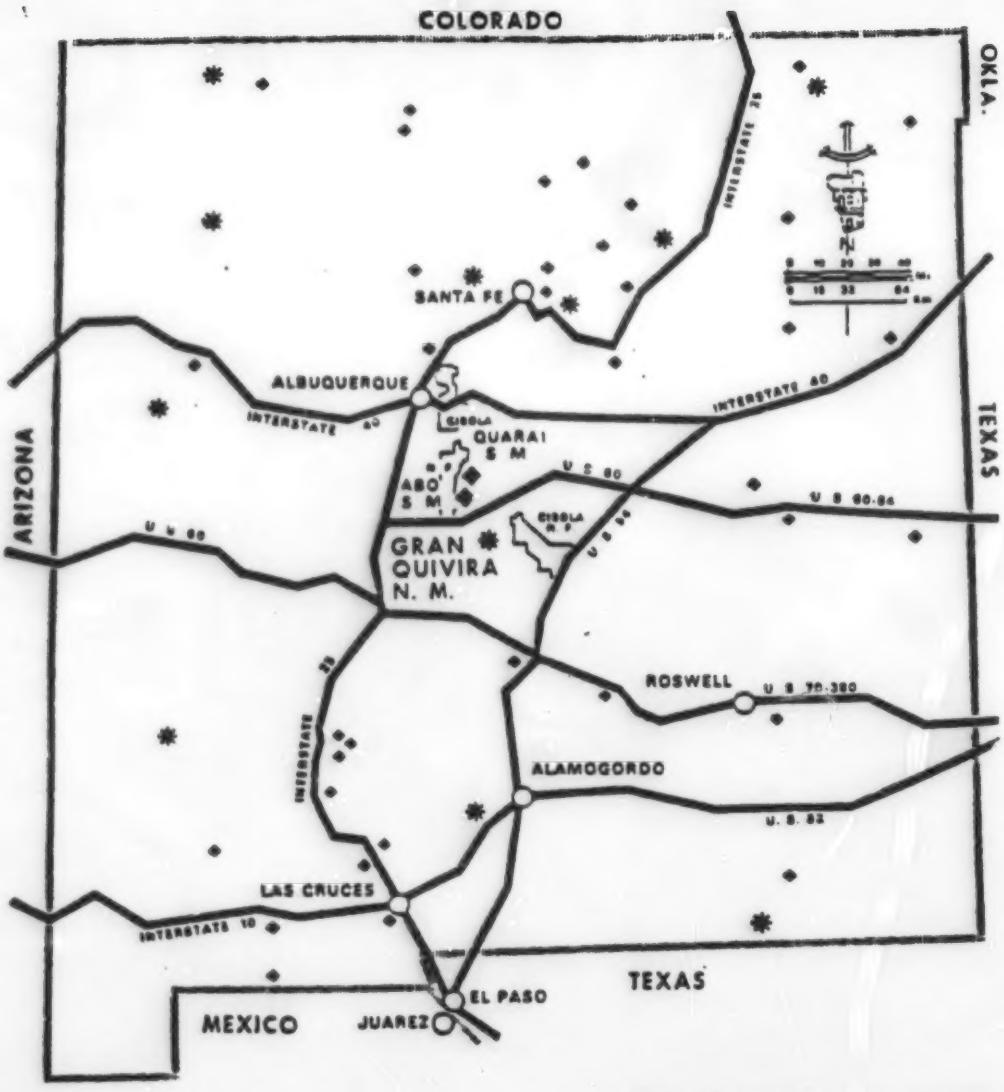
Abo State Monument became a State Monument in 1938 under administration of the Musuem of New Mexico. It became a registered national historic landmark in 1902. Only the church and convento of Abo have been excavated. The mission has been only partially restored and stabilized. Other archeological resources include three large house mounds, one small house mound, numerous pictographs and petroglyphs, several field houses and portions of a prehistoric trail. The 21-acre State monument is approximately 9 miles west of Mountainair. This unit would be accepted from the State by donation and an additional 350 acres of private land would be acquired to restore the integrity of the historical scene and to encompass additional ruins, petroglyphs and pictographs in the area, as well as provide land for development.

Quarai State Monument was established in 1935 under the administration of the Museum of New Mexico. It also became a registered national historic landmark in 1962. There are two mission churches and convento, nine Indian house mounds, petroglyphs, ruins of an early Spanish corral, and remnants of a historic dam. The present State monument, approximately 15 acres in size, lies 8 miles northwest of Mountainair.

Significance: The cultural clash and turmoil at Gran Quivira, Abo and Quarai between the Spanish Explorers and Indians represents a prime example of change in prehistoric and historic times.

National Park System Plan: The Original Inhabitants Theme would be represented by the Salinas monument. The subtheme "Indian Meets European" and "Change in Native Life Due to Contact" and "Change in Social and Political Organization" are not now represented in the Park System.

Status: 1979 - House Document No. 96-202, Part XII



THE REGION

Proposed Salinas National Monument, New Mexico
United States Department of the Interior/NPS

Briefing Statement

CITY OF ROCKS, IDAHO

Location: The City of Rocks area consisting of some 35,000 acres is located in Cassia County in southern Idaho. The area is in the Albion Mountains at the headwaters of the Raft River.

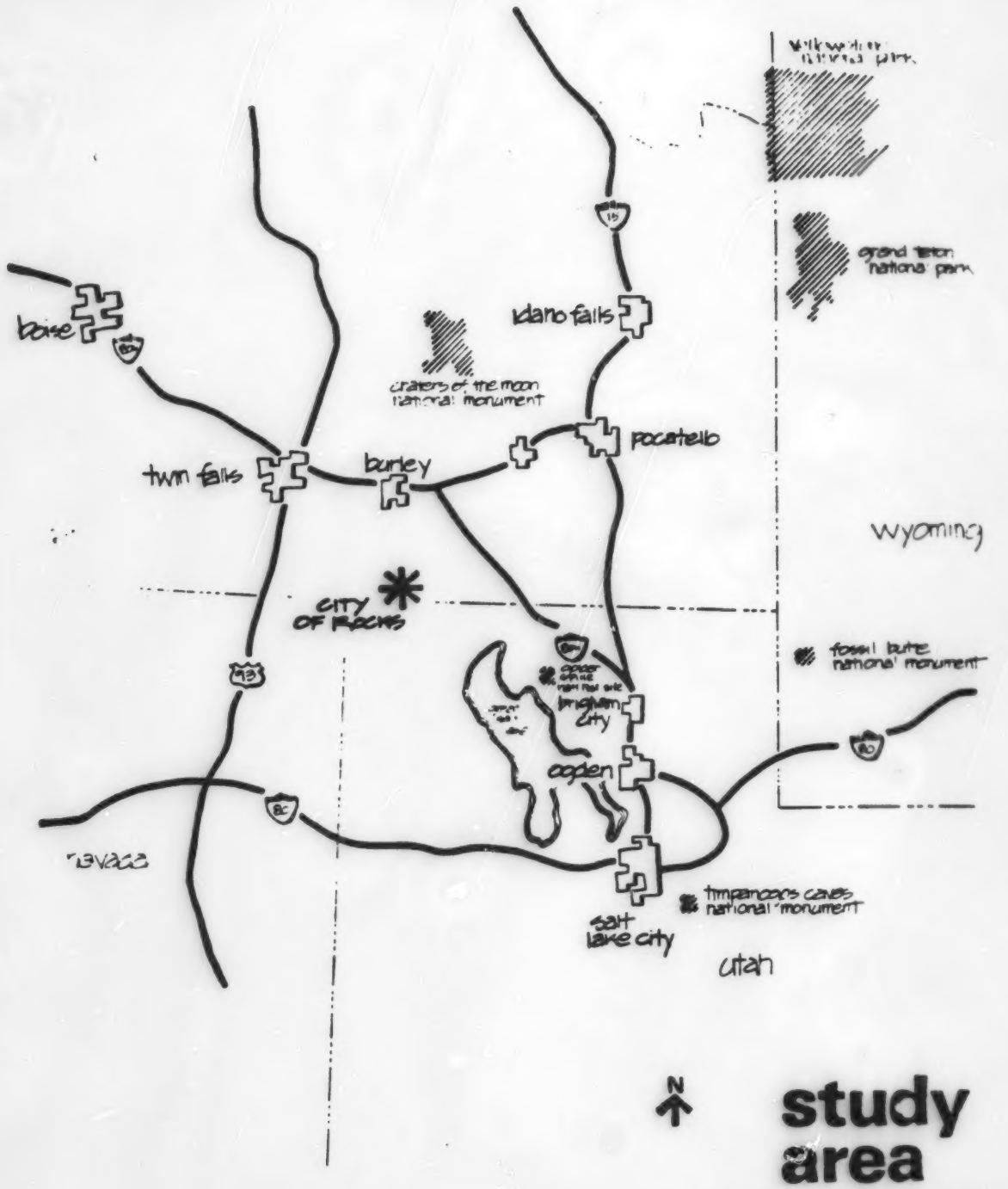
Discription: The area combines outstanding geological formations and historical values in a setting of exceptional scenic grandeur. The eroded granite rocks that form the intruded Albion gneiss domes clearly illustrate past geological processes. In the 1840's City of Rocks became a major landmark for persons migrating westward on their way to California via the California-Applegate Trail after it branched off the Oregon Trail near the City of Rocks. Many wagon trains camped within the area. Names and dates written by these early pioneers are inscribed on many of the rock formations. The area still retains a strong ranching flavor, part of the region's history since the 1870's. In addition to its historical values, the area has natural qualities. Hundreds of quartz monzonite domes and spires appear everywhere and contrast sharply with the gentle mountains and flat plains characteristic of this part of south-central Idaho..

Significance: The resources of the area are elements of one great story of the land's formation and its inhabitants. Natural history is the principal theme, but the site also affords unusual opportunities for interpretive geological programs and human history - particularly man's relationship to the land. The weathered granite, the dome structure of the Albion Mountains, the great nonconformity, the meamorphosed sediments, remnants of catastrophic volcanic eruptions, and features sculptured by glacial ice on the high peaks are all well displayed, and can be appreciated by both the layman and the professional.

National Park System Plan: The area contains two natural history regional themes: one, the sculpture of the land, and , two, the mountain systems. Both themes are significant in the Columbia Plateau natural region, but have little or no representation in the National Park System. The former has been identified as having prime significance within the Columbia Plateau natural region.
The area has been recommended as a representative area under the historical themes as representative of Westward Expansion, 1766-1894; Westward Trails; California Trails; and Settlement of California.
The area was determined to be eligible for designation as a national historic landmark in 1963 and as a natural landmark in 1974. It is one of the few areas in the United States to have this dual distinction.

Status: 1977 - House Document No. 95-264, Part VI
1978 - House Document No. 96-12, Part VI
1979 - House Document No. 96-202, Part IV

The Administration sent draft legislation to Congress on July 17, 1979.


boise
idaho falls
craters of the moon
national monument
pocatello
twin falls
burley
wyoming
CITY
OF ROCKS
fossil butte
national monument
brigham
city
ogden
nevada
timpanogos caves
national monument
salt
lake city
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study
area
proposed city of rocks national monument

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Briefing Statement

JAMES A. GARFIELD HOME, OHIO

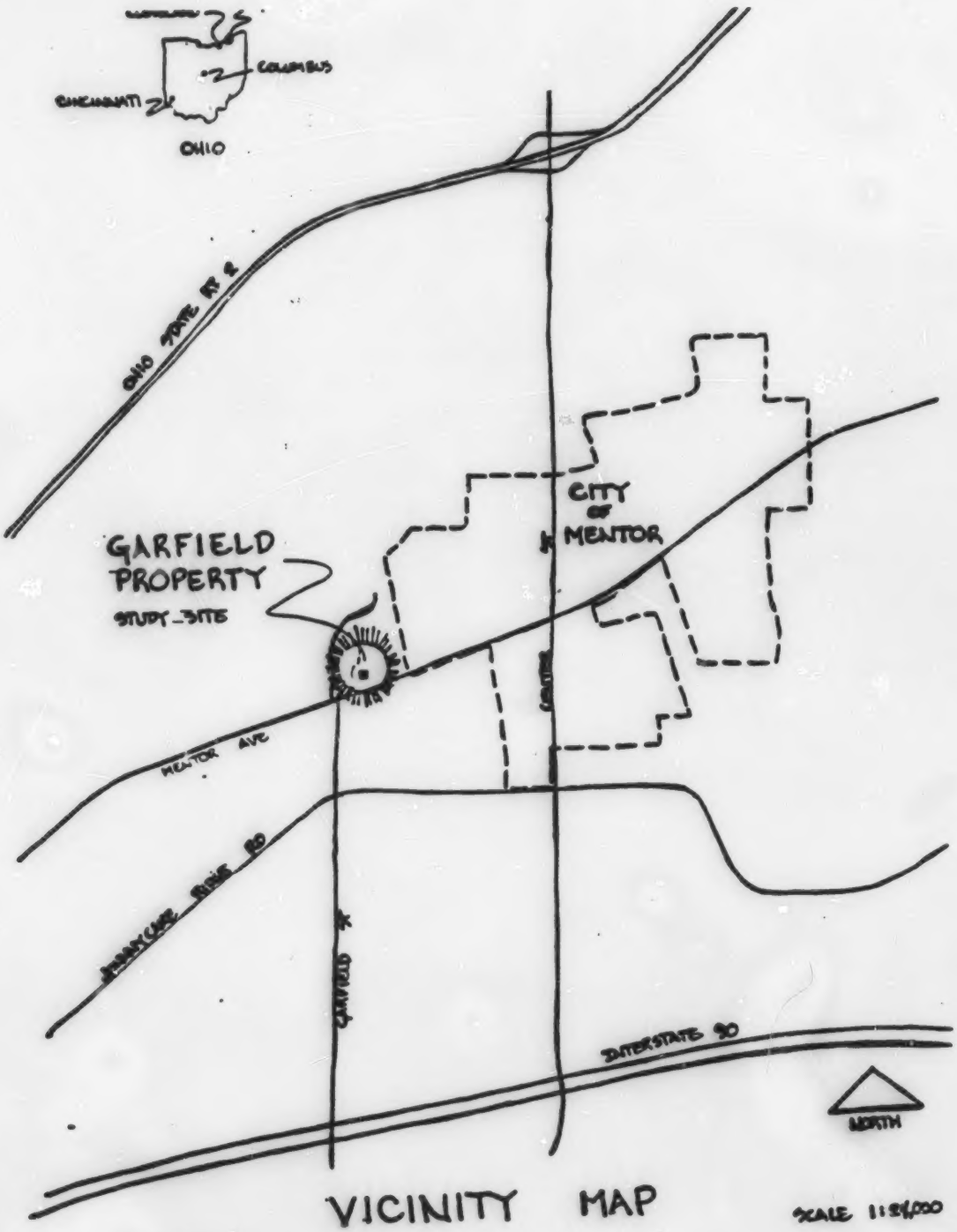
Location: The Garfield Home, otherwise known as "Lawnfield," is located at 1050 Mentor Avenue in Mentor, Ohio. The community of Mentor is in Lake County and is situated about 10 miles northeast of Cleveland.

Description: In 1876, James A. Garfield, 20th President of the United States, purchased a 152-acre farm near Cleveland, Ohio. Shortly after the President's death in September 1881, the family began selling portions of the estate to supplement their income and cover costs to memorialize the assassinated President. In 1937, about seven and one-half acres of the estate remained. President Garfield's heirs deeded the front portion of the property to the Western Reserve Historical Society for use as a museum. The property consisted of 4.06 acres containing the President's home, his campaign office, and carriage house/gas storage building. The heirs retained the remaining 3.5 acres containing a small house, barn, and windmill/pump house. Finally, in 1975, the rear property was sold to the Lake County Historical Society.

Significance: A survey of major buildings and sites associated with U.S. Presidents, conducted by the National Park Service in January 1971, identified "Lawnfield" as the choice Garfield site. The home itself was originally constructed in 1832. From 1877 to 1879, the Garfields enlarged the house to two and one-half stories, giving it a style typical of the Western Reserve. The first two floors of the house are filled with many of the original family furnishings and memorabilia. Of particular interest are the memorial library and the President's study.

National Park System Plan: The James A. Garfield Home would represent the Theme Political and Military Affairs. The subtheme "The American Presidency" for James Garfield is not presently represented in the National Park System.

Status: 1979 - House Document No. 96-202, Part VII



VICINITY MAP

SCALE 1:24,000

FIGURE 1

Briefing Statement

VALLES CALDERA, NEW MEXICO

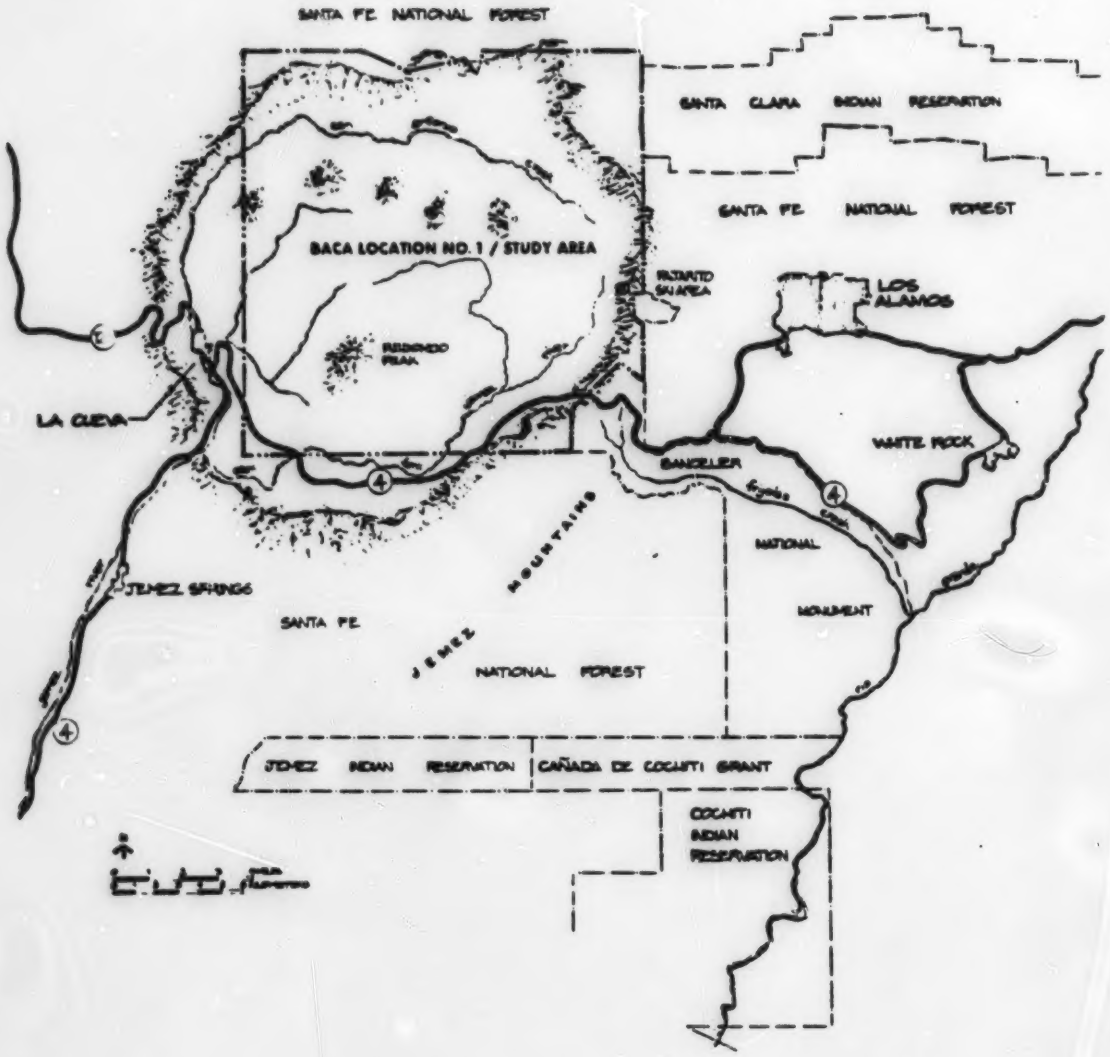
Location: The Valles Caldera is located 6 miles west of Los Alamos in north-central New Mexico.

Description: The study area includes the Baca Location Number 1 (originally an exchange by an act of Congress for a portion of a Spanish land grant). It is almost entirely surrounded by the Santa Fe National Forest. The area contains approximately 95,030 acres of land. The Caldera was formed nearly a million years ago as a result of a series of catastrophic eruptions, and today the caldera or crater is approximately 13 by 17 miles from rim to rim and approximately 2,500 feet deep. Within the bowllike caldera there are eight large forested domes and several large meadows. Redondo Peak, largest of the domes, rises to 11,254 feet, almost 3,000 feet above the valley floor.

Significance: The caldera is one of the largest examples of a collapse-subsidence volcanic caldera in the world. The caldera is an outstanding example of a geologic landform that is extremely rare in the nation. The area possesses high ecological and geological diversity. The area also possesses outstanding scenic and recreational values.

National Park System Plan: The caldera is located in the Southern Rocky Mountains Natural Region. The area provides and complements representation of the following natural history themes of the Southern Rocky Mountains Natural Region: Landforms, works of volcanism with little or no representation; Mountain systems, some representation; River systems and lakes, some representation; Aquatic Ecosystems, streams with some representation.

Status: 1977 - House Document No. 95-264, Part XIV
1978 - House Document No. 96-12, Part IV
1979 - House Document No. 96-202, Part VIII



VICINITY

VALLES CALDERA
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Briefing Statement

CROW CREEK, SOUTH DAKOTA

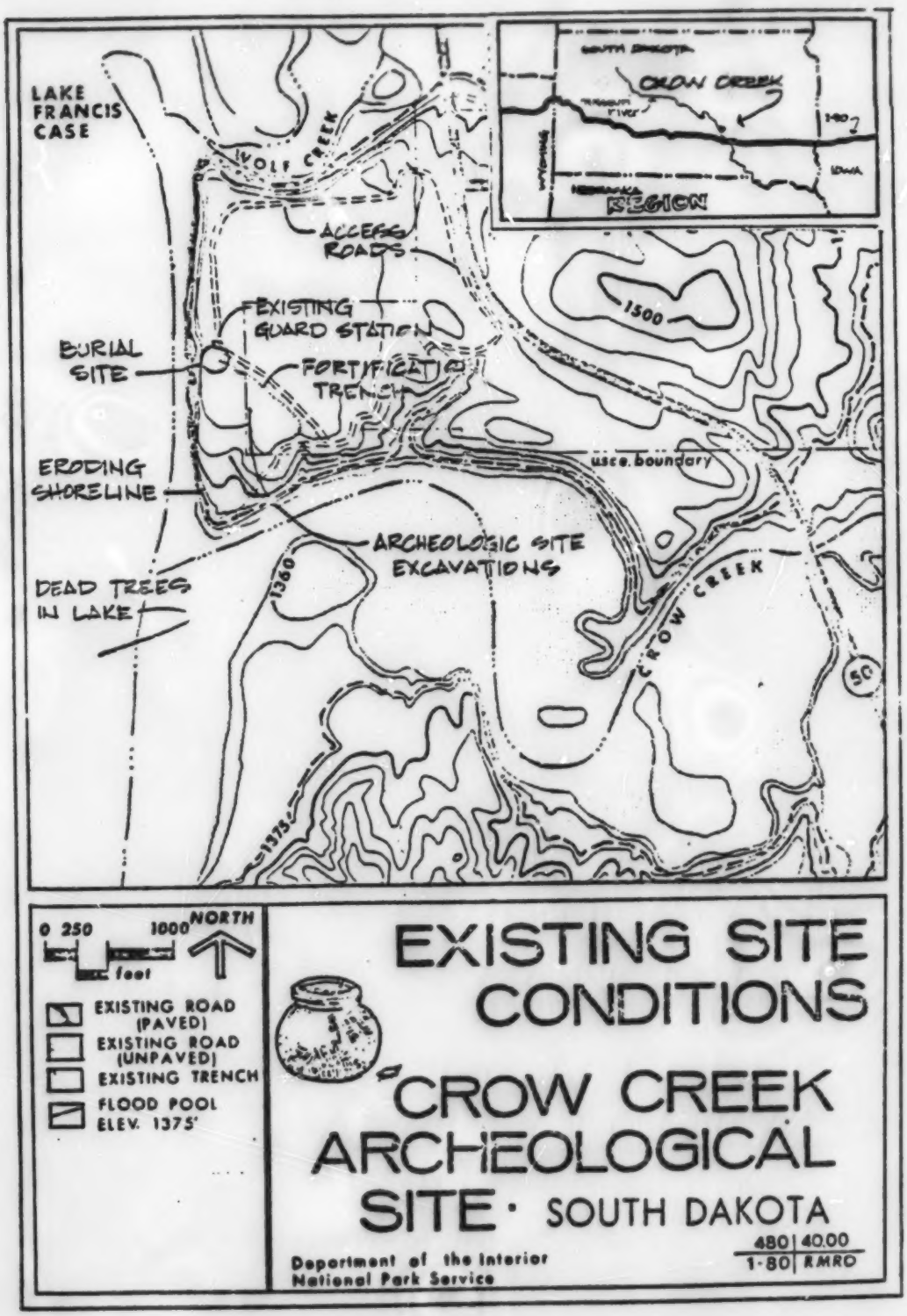
Location: The Crow Creek Archeological sites is located in central South Dakota in Buffalo County. The site is adjacent to Lake Francis Chase, an impoundment on the Missouri River. Access to the site is via State Highway 47 between the nearby towns of Fort Thompson and Chamberlain, South Dakota.

Description: The Crow Creek Archeological Site presents evidence of two intensive and distinct occupations by semisedentary, village dwelling Indians. The initial occupation occurred from approximately 1100 to 1150. Following a hiatus approaching 300 years, a second group made use of the site from about 1425 to 1500. The visible remains of these occupations consist of some 50 circular depressions varying from 32 to 70 feet in diameter, in which evidence of house remains have been found scattered over the level northern half of the site, numerous depressions and elevations over the remining area of the site, and a wide, deep, fortification ditch depression some 1,250 feet long with the outline of 10 evenly spaced bastions. Experts in prehistoric archeology consider the Crow Creek site as one of the most representative of the remaining village sites of a series of prehistoric Indian village sites located in the Missouri River Valley in North and South Dakota.

Significance: The Crow Creek Archeological Site is a national historic landmark and was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966. The site is considered by experts in prehistoric archeology to be one of the most significant sites remaining in the region, representing four different occupations by prehistoric Indians. Recent discovery of a mass burial at the Crow Creek site has added further significance to the site cultural resources.

National Park System Plan: National Park System Plan, the Crow Creek site is considered under the Theme "The Original Inhabitants" and the subtheme "Native Villages and Communities." Thirty-one parks represent five of the six facets of this subtheme. Crow Creek falls within the Great Plains facet and only Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site represents this facet.

Status: Most of the Crow Creek Archeological Site is located on lands managed by the Corps of Engineers. Archeological investigations have included subsurface excavations in 1955 and removal of human remains from the mass burial site in 1978 resulting from erosion near the lakeshore exponing the mass burial. Some vandalism of the site has occured in recent years.


LAKE FRANCIS CASE
WOLF CREEK
ACCESS ROADS
EXISTING GUARD STATION
BURIAL SITE
FORTIFICATION TRENCH
ERODING SHORELINE
DEAD TREES IN LAKE
ARCHEOLOGIC SITE EXCAVATIONS
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1375
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usce. boundary
CROW CREEK
50
SOUTH DAKOTA
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EXISTING ROAD (PAVED)
EXISTING ROAD (UNPAVED)
EXISTING TRENCH
FLOOD POOL ELEV. 1375'
EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS
CROW CREEK ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE · SOUTH DAKOTA
480 | 40.00
1-80 | RMRO
Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Briefing Statement

ZUNI-CIBOLA, NEW MEXICO

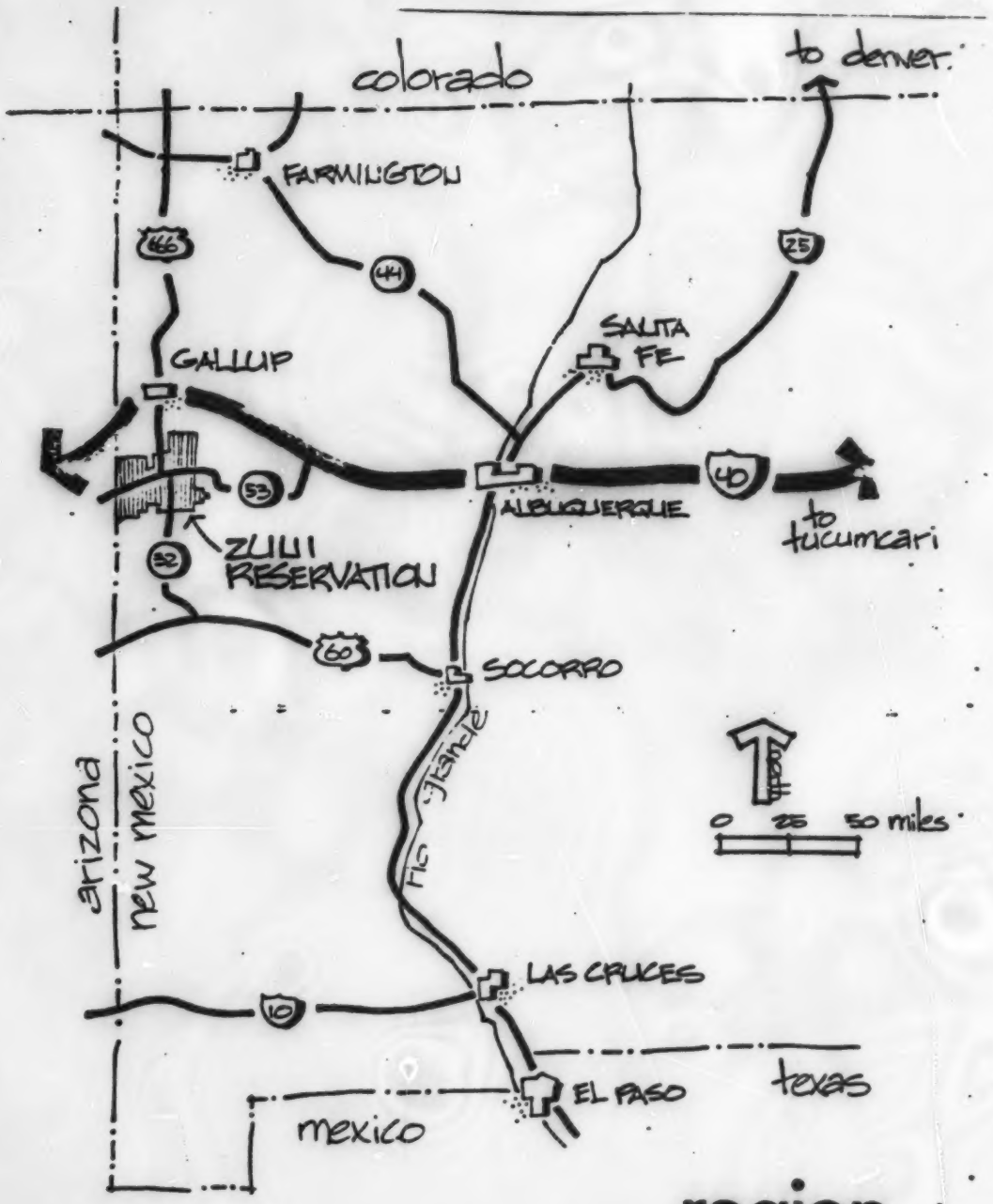
Location: The pueblo of Zuni is located in western New Mexico, approximately 32 miles south of Gallup on the 408,404-acre Zuni Reservation.

Description: Archeologists have identified 15 extremely important archeological sites. These sites show cultural continuity over a fairly broad time span and represent several elements which were combined to form the Zuni cultural framework. Several alternatives have been outlined in the study for the preservation of select sites.

Significance: In the National Park System Plan, Zuni is variously recognized as an enterpot for Mogollon and Anasazi cultural fusion, as one of the major regional expressions of the Anasazi culture, as a crossroad of southwestern historical events from 1539 on, and as one of the two or three most important centers for ethnological studies in the United States. The national significance of four of the sites has been clearly established, as Hawikuh, Kechipbowa, Yellow House, and the Village of the Great Kivas carry the designation of National Historic Landmarks.

National Park System Plan: The Zuni-Cibola Complex lends itself to the following thematic framework: Theme "The Original Inhabitants" with sub-themes "Native Villages and Communities," "Indian Meets European," and "Contemporary Living Cultures." There is no National Park Service area where a cultural continuum of the magnitude of Zuni (spanning over 1,700 years) is exhibited. Under existing units only one area is represented in the Southwest (Pecos National Monument).

Status: Zuni-Cibola, Study of Alternatives - February 1980.



region

ZUNI CIBOLA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR • NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

70-083 O - 80 - 4

Briefing Statement

SECRET MOUNTAIN / RED CANYON, ARIZONA

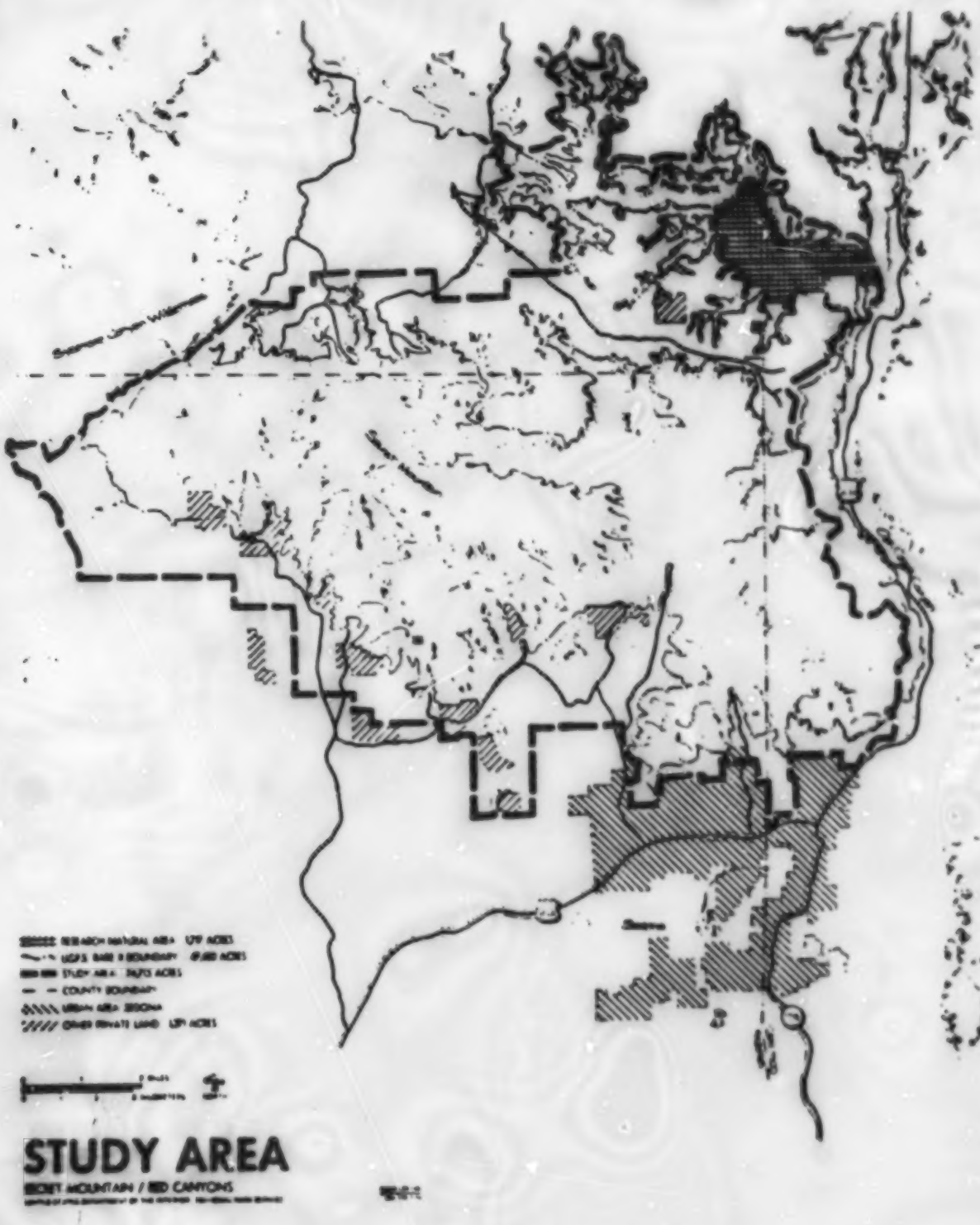
Location: The Secret Mountain / Red Canyon area encompasses U.S. Forest Service land and some private land in Coconino and Yavapai counties, Arizona. Located about 20 miles south of Flagstaff adjacent to the town of Sedona, the area is just west of the popular Oak Creek Canyon recreation area.

Description: The study area totals 74,713 acres, which includes a portion of the Coconino Plateau above the Mogollon Rim. The portion atop the rim has several scenic overlooks as well as prime commercial timber land. The West Fork of Oak Creek is a major canyon system carved in the Coconino Plateau. It is characterized by lush vegetation, year-round flowing water, and a variety of wildlife. A large area below the Mogollon Rim, part of which is adjacent to Sedona, contains the major red rock features and canyons requiring preservation. Dissected and eroded rock formations, open steep-walled canyons, distinctive vegetative types, and a variety of wildlife characterize the physical setting and scenic qualities of the area.

Significance: Geologically, the area exhibits several important natural processes and exposes unusual landforms, including some of the most rugged and brilliantly colored rock found along the Mogollon Rim. Ecologically, the area is nationally significant because of its exceptionally diverse plant and animal species. The area exhibits an abundance of lush green vegetation in an otherwise arid desert environment. Several major vegetative communities are present, along with approximately 130 species of birds and some 100 different wildlife species. Perhaps the most nationally significant values of the area are its outstanding scenic qualities.

National Park System Plan: Significant features in the Colorado Plateau natural region, of which the area is a part, are adequately represented in existing National Park System areas. However, to date there exists no representation of the dramatic escarpment of the Mogollon Rim, which characterizes the southern extension of the Colorado Plateau. Stands of smooth Arizona cypress are found in the area. This species of cypress is not currently preserved in any other unit of the National Park System. Cultural resources include archeological sites which could enrich the understanding of the resources at nearby Tuzigoot and Montezuma Castle national monuments.

Status: Secret Mountain / Red Canyons study of alternatives completed in October 1979.



STUDY AREA

SECRET MOUNTAIN / RED CANYONS

Briefing Statement

HOPETON EARTHWORKS, OHIO

Location: The Hopeton Earthworks are located within Springfield Township (central Ross County), about three miles directly north of Chillicothe, Ohio. The north, west, and south boundaries of the site are formed by a bend in the Scioto River. Immediately across the river is the existing Mound City Group National Monument.

Description: The Hopeton Earthworks are an assemblage of earthen structures, "mounds," constructed by the Hopewell Indians. The Hopewellian culture first appears as a distinct achievement around 300 B.C. For perhaps nine hundred years, these people flourished, their cultural zenith being in the Scioto Valley of southern Ohio. By about 900 A.D. the culture had faded. Culturally, and probably temporally, the Hopeton Earthworks are related to the burial mounds at Mound City Group National Monument. The earthworks consist of a large continuous circle (enclosing about 20 acres), conjoining a discontinuous rectangle (again enclosing 20 acres), with several small circular earthworks. Twelve gateways 25 feet wide are located in the walls of the rectangle and intersecting segment of the circle. A pair of parallel, linear earthworks 150 feet apart and 2000 feet long extend southwest from the square-circle junction to the edge of a river bluff.

Significance: These are the best preserved and among the largest of all remaining mounds built by the Hopewellian Indians. They far surpass the resource protected at the immediately adjacent Mound City Group. It is believed the Hopeton Earthworks represent the ceremonial center for the same group of Hopewells that used Mound City as a burial site. If so, the protection of these earthworks may present an unequalled opportunity to preserve a broader perspective of the life and culture of these now-vanished people.

National Park System Plan: Hopeton Earthworks represents the theme "The Original Inhabitants" and the subtheme "Native Villages and Communities." At present only Effigy Mounds Ocmulgee and Mound City Group represent the "Eastern United States" facet of the subtheme.

Status: 1979 - House Document No. 96-12, Part VIII

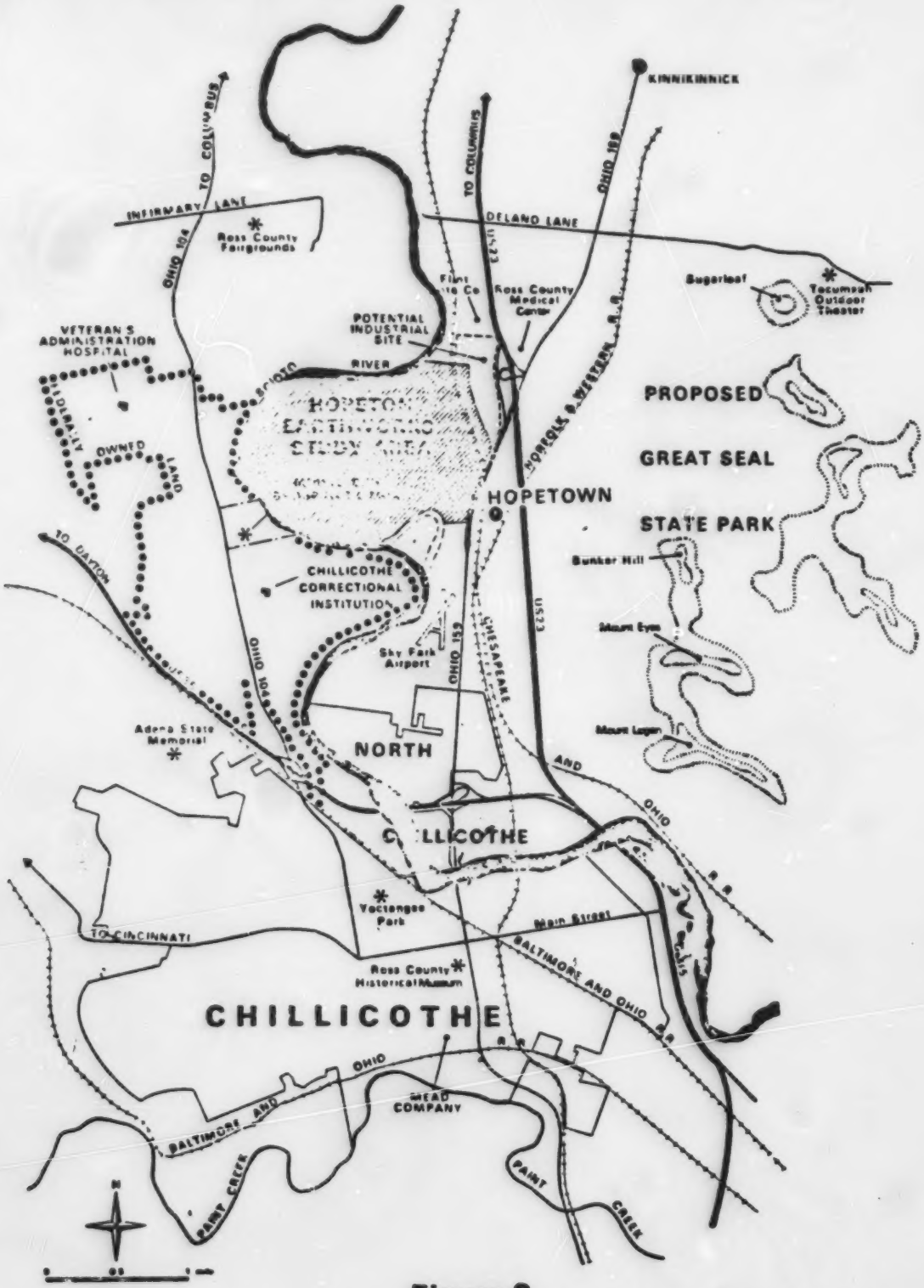


Figure 2

THE VICINITY

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Briefing Statement

VERMEJO RANCH, NEW MEXICO, COLORADO

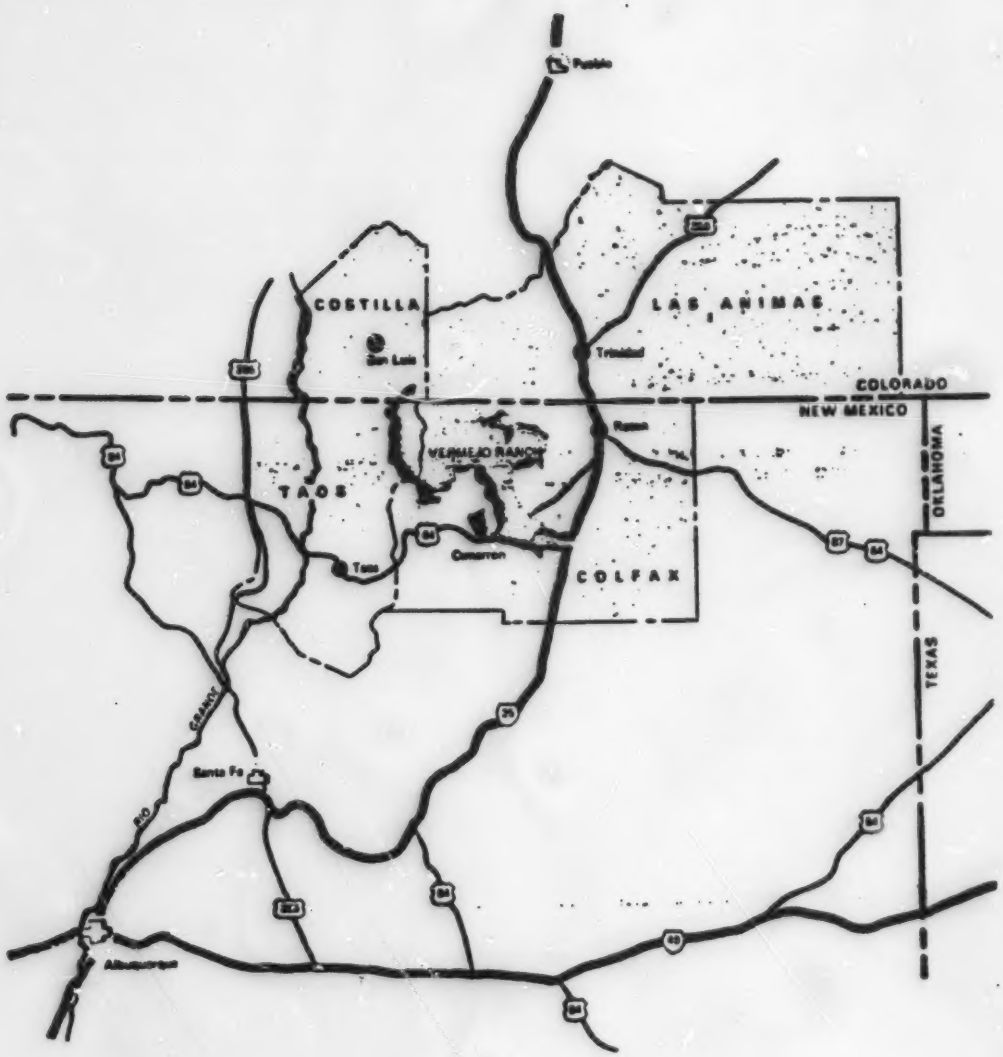
Location: Vermejo Ranch is a 492,560-acre area situated primarily in northern New Mexico. A total of 418,210 acres is in Colfax County, New Mexico; 70,350 acres in Taos County, New Mexico; and 4,000 acres in Costilla County, Colorado.

Description: The area is one of the largest ranches under single ownership in the United States. It is part of an original 2 million acre Spanish Land Grant dating from 1841. The western part of the Ranch is characterized by the high crests of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, which are divided into two ranges by Costilla Valley. These mountains contain peaks as high as 13,005 feet in elevation. The central and largest portion of the Ranch occupies part of a large Plateau which is cut by narrow valleys as deep as 400-500 feet. Broad meadows occur along the western edge of the Plateau. The southeastern margin of the Plateau is characterized by steep-walled canyons braking away to gently rolling grasslands of the Plains.

Significance: There are significant geologic resources representing geomorphic erosion and volcanic sequences. The area has a diversity of wildlife including some 60 species of mammals and 200 species of birds. The vegetation contains examples of both southern Rocky Mountain and Great Plains ecosystems. Forests and woodlands cover nearly two-thirds of the area. There are extensive cultural resources that are representative of the history of the Maxwell land grant. The area meets the significance criteria of the National Park System, National Forest System and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife's "Unique Ecosystems Program."

National Park System Plan: The geological setting of the Vermejo Ranch is exceptional among the existing units of the National Park System because it contains substantial portions of two adjoining physiographic regions: the Great Plains and the Southern Rocky Mountains. An abrupt change in geologic structure from nearly horizontal to steeply dipping rocks occurs as one proceeds from east to west on the Vermejo Ranch. This abrupt structural change, which marks the dividing line between the two physiographic regions occurs in the eastern foothills of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. No other unit of the National Park System, including Rocky Mountain National Park, contains such a dramatic transition from the Great Plains to the Southern, Middle, or Northern Rocky Mountains.

Status: 1979 - House Document No. 96-220, Part II


Pueblo
COSTILLA
San Luis
LAS ANIMAS
Trinidad
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
VERMEJO RANCH
Raton
TAOS
Taos
Cimarron
COLFAX
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS
Santa Fe
Albuquerque
STATE LINE
COUNTY LINE
COUNTY SEAT
REGION
VERMEJO RANCH
COLORADO / NEW MEXICO
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Briefing Statement

MOBILE-TENSAW RIVER BOTTOMLANDS, ALABAMA

Location: Immediately northeast of Mobile, Alabama, in Mobile and Baldwin Counties.

Description: A 189,000-acre delta extending southward from the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, which in turn combine to form the Mobile and Tensaw Rivers, to Mobile Bay. The intermingling of the rivers across the large flood plain results in numerous large islands and wetlands.

Significance: The Mobile-Tensaw delta retains for the most part its integrity, and it represents a nationally significant ecosystem whose preexpoitation qualities are probably reattainable. The area is an outstanding example of a biotic area that was once widespread and is now vanishing due to human despoilment. The area possesses high ecological diversity with a population of 19 animal speacies and 18 plant speacies that are recognized as endangered, threatened, or of special concern by federal or state authorities. The area also has archeological resources which retain their integrity.

National Park System Plan: The Mobile-Tensaw River Bottomlands are located in the Gulf Coastal Plain Natural Region. Within that natural region, 13 natural history themes have been identified; 5 of these 13 themes are considered of prime significance. There are gaps in the Gulf Coastal Plain Natural Region.

Status: 1979 - House Document No. 96-202, Part V

N
LANDMARK BOUNDARY
MT VERNON
CHICKASAW
PRICHARD
MOBILE
MOBILE BAY
BAY MINETTE
LOXLEY

VICINITY

Briefing Statement

WOMEN'S RIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT, NEW YORK

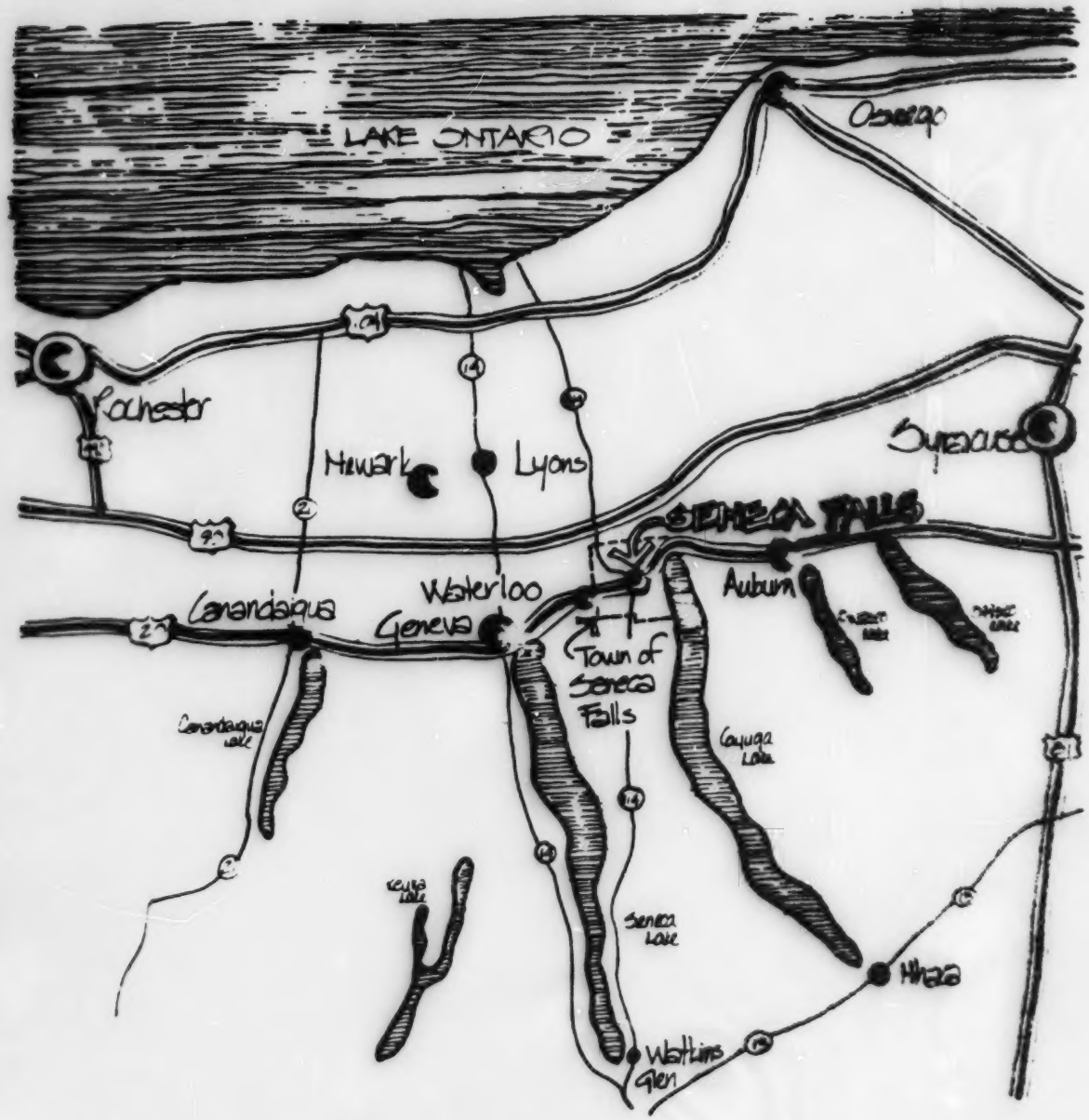
Location: Seneca Falls New York is located in the Finger Lakes region of upstate New York, at the northern end of Cayuga Lake, Seneca County.

Description: The proposal would provide for the protection, interpretation, management, and use of significant resources in Seneca Falls and Waterloo, New York, related to the 19th Century women's rights movement, most particularly those sites associated with the convention held in Seneca Falls in 1848.

Significance: The Women's Rights Historic District is composed of those sites and structures in Seneca County associated with reform movements especially the birth and early life of the Women's Rights movement. The reform movements which were active in the country during this period included Washingtonian Temperance, abolition, women's rights, dress reform, the underground railroad and the breaking away of the Wesleyan Methodists from the main body of the Methodist Church over the issue of slavery. The most important of these, in terms of later significance of local activity on American society, was women's rights. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was the one individual most responsible for Seneca County's role in the early history of the women's rights movement. It was her involvement which brought about the birth of the movement, and it was her continued involvement, along with Susan B. Anthony, that provided the impetus which moved the women's rights movement until Stanton's death in 1902. The Wesleyan Chapel and Hunt and McClintock Houses are properties at which events occurred that have significantly contributed to, are identified prominently with, or outstandingly represent, the broad cultural, political, economic, or social history of the Nation. The Elizabeth Cady Stanton house and Amelia Bloomer house are properties associated with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States.

National Park System Plan: The women's Rights Historic District represents the Society and Social Conscience Theme under subtheme "Social and Humanitarian Movements"which includes facet "Women's Rights. The Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site, Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maggie Walker National Historic Site, and the Sewall-Belmont House are existing units of the National Park System representing this theme.

Status: 1979 - House Document No. 96-202, Part XV



LOCATION

WOMEN'S RIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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BEST AVAILABLE

List of areas on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks and those areas of national significance on the National Register of Historic Places which exhibit known or anticipated damage or threats to the integrity of their resources, along with notations as to the nature and severity of damage or threats.

Areas included on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks which exhibit known or anticipated damage or threats to the integrity of their resources.

DAMAGED OR THREATENED NATURAL LANDMARKS
Statistical Summary - 1980

This 1980 summary is based on the status report for each landmark submitted by the seven HCRS Regional Offices and the Alaska Area Office. Of the 511 Natural Landmarks, the status of 302 (59%) were investigated. Of these 302 reports, 57 (19%) were based on actual on-site visits. The information for the remaining 245 was supplied by the landowners, land managers, and/or other knowledgeable sources. Evaluation of the status reports resulted in the following:

- 16 Natural Landmarks (35%) of the 46 listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 have been removed from the 1980 report.

- 39 (8%) of the total 511 Natural Landmarks have been identified as Threatened/Damaged in the 1980 report.

Statistics pertaining to the 39 Natural Landmarks that are Threatened/Damaged are as follows:

- 30 (77%) were also listed in the 1979 report.

- 13 (33%) are Registered Natural Landmarks. (Registered status means that the owners have entered into a voluntary agreement to protect the sites' nationally significant values).

- Ownership:
  - 7 (18%) are owned by the Federal Government.
  - 6 (15%) are owned by State or local governments.
  - 11 (28%) are in private ownership.
  - 15 (39%) have combined owners listed above.

- Source of Threat/Damage
  - 10 landmarks (25.5%) are listed due to water-related problems.
  - 7 landmarks (18%) are listed due to utilities, highways, and/or ORV use.
  - 5 landmarks (13%) are listed due to commercial and/or residential development.
  - 5 landmarks (13%) are listed due to mining activity.
  - 6 landmarks (15%) are listed due to agriculture and/or grazing.
  - 1 landmark (2.5%) is listed due to over use by visitors.
  - 5 landmarks (13%) are listed due to miscellaneous damage and threats.

Natural Landmarks Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Report Removed from 1980 Report

ARIZONA

Hualapai Valley Joshua Trees -- Placer mining and residential subdivision threatened this area. There has not been any development by either activity this year.

ARKANSAS

Mammoth Spring -- The threats of pollution and commercial development upon water quality have been alleviated.

CALIFORNIA

Amboy Crater -- Off road vehicle use and pedestrian traffic have damaged the area. This damage, while unsightly, is not thought to affect the significant values of the crater.

American River Bluffs and Phoenix Park Vernal Pools -- This site was damaged and threatened by residential development and off road vehicle use. Recreational development in the Phoenix Park portion is now complete and the ORV traffic has been eliminated. The residential development of the privately owned areas above the bluff portion of the landmark does not appear to be damaging the site and will be monitored by HCRS for future impacts.

Cosumnes River Riparian Woodlands -- Further conversion of the riparian woodland was not considered to be an active threat to this site this year.

Rainbow Basin -- Vandalism and ORV traffic continue to be a problem in this area; however, the nationally significant geologic features are still intact.

FLORIDA

Devil's Millhopper -- The site was being damaged from silt and pollutants that were washed into the sink from a nearby holding pond. The developer constructed a higher capacity holding pond which should eliminate any further damage.

Osceola Research Natural Area -- Phosphate mining is not taking place within or adjacent to the landmark's boundary. Current legislative and administrative initiatives have reduced the likelihood that leases will be granted for phosphate mining in the landmark this year.

INDIANA

Hoosier Prairie -- A sand mining operation was suspected of lowering the water table and causing an invasion of woody plants. This operation has now ceased.

Pine Hills Natural Area -- Visitor overuse was damaging the area. Visitor use and impacts are now controlled by an improved trail system.

NEW MEXICO

Kilbourne Hole -- The site was threatened by possible geothermal development. The new owner reports that there are no immediate plans for this type of development.

NEW YORK

Hart's Woods -- Townhouses were built on about one-fourth of this small landmark. An onsite visit report was completed for HCRS in October, 1979 by a college biologist. He showed that the construction has not seriously damaged the nationally significant values and that the drainage patterns have not changed.

OHIO

Hazelwood Botanical Preserve -- The site was threatened and damaged by uncontrolled use. The Hazlewood Tract Committee is now actively involved improving the site. The Committee's plans include a caretaker program and a fence for the tract.

TEXAS

Odessa Meteor Crater -- Various intrusions were obscuring the site. The area has now been cleaned up, the fence is being repaired and the Meteor Crater Task Force Committee has been established by the Odessa Chamber of Commerce. This Task Force hopes to develop a roadside park at the area.

WISCONSIN

Flambeau River Hemlock-Hardwood Forest -- A severe windstorm totally destroyed the old growth forest on the site. It has been determined that since the windstorm and subsequent regeneration of the forest are natural processes, the area should retain its NNL designation.

Inventory of Sites

This inventory lists sites alphabetically by State. The category "Designated" indicates the date of Natural Landmark establishment by the Secretary of the Interior. Under "Ownership", the order of owners given follows a fixed sequence: Federal, State, County, Municipal, and Private. Thus, the order does not reflect the relative sizes of land ownership. A "Key to Abbreviations" used in the Inventory of Sites is as follows:

Key Abbreviations:

BLM--------Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior
FWS--------Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior
NPS--------National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior
FS---------Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
CORPS------CORPS of Engineers, U.S. Department of the Army
DNR--------Department of Natural Resources (in a State)
DOD--------Department of Defense
DOE--------Department of Energy

79-381 O - 83 - 3

ALABAMA

NAME:	*Mobile-Tensaw River Bottomlands
LOCATION:	Baldwin, Mobile, and Washington Counties
DESIGNATED:	5-74
OWNERSHIP:	State (Division of Lands), Private
DESCRIPTION:	The site is extremely diverse, including salt, brackish, and freshwater marsh habitats and extensive bottomland hardwood forest; important area for wildlife, including several rare and endangered species; numerous important prehistoric and historic archeological sites.
SIGNIFICANCE:	The Mobile-Tensaw River Bottomlands is one of the most important and extensive wetlands in the nation containing a variety of wildlife habitats.
THREAT or DAMAGE:	Ongoing construction of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway and the proposed Black Warrior-Tombigbee Waterway will contribute to significant secondary development of roads, power lines and industrial facilities, and the associated air and water pollution in the southwestern portion of the landmark. Three areas of the Mobile River are to be channelized or modified within the Landmark. The floodplain is going through considerable industrial expansion, and certain parts of the Mobile-Tensaw delta, such as Polecat Bay, have already suffered from solids deposited from aluminum ore and pulpwood processing. Interstate 65 has been completed across the site and potential widespread expansion of timber harvesting practices continues to be a threat.

CALIFORNIA

NAME:	*Cinder Cone Natural Area
LOCATION:	San Bernardino County
DESIGNATED:	5-73
OWNERSHIP:	Federal (BLM), State (Lands Commission)
DESCRIPTION:	25,600-acre site displays past volcanic activity on a massive scale
SIGNIFICANCE:	This is one of the best volcanic areas in the United States for the illustration of cinder cones and lava flow.
THREAT or DAMAGE:	Cinder mining operations are destroying 2 cones and their associated native flora. The operations also produce vast quantities of dust. Potential expansion of cinder mining activity could seriously impact the area through widespread destruction of cinder cones and vegetation.

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*Listed as threatened/damaged in 1979 report to Congress

CALIFORNIA

NAME: *Nipomo Dunes--Point Sal Coastal Area

LOCATION: San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties

DESIGNATED: 5-74

OWNERSHIP: Federal (DOD), State (Dept. of Parks and Recreation), County, Private

DESCRIPTION: Site consists of two tracts totaling 15,900 acres which include coastal dunes and rocky coastline

SIGNIFICANCE: This area holds the largest relatively undisturbed coastal dune tract in California and one of the last remaining tracts of pristine rocky coastline in the South Coast Ranges. It serves as habitat for both rare and endangered plants and animals.

THREAT or DAMAGE: Heavy recreational use, including off-road vehicle traffic, is damaging the area's rare and endangered plant communities, other vegetation, and archaeological sites. The large number and diversity of landowners preclude effective management of the area to protect its significant values. In addition, oil refining and mining operations adjacent to the site have a negative effect on the naturalness of the landmark.

CALIFORNIA

NAME: *Sharktooth Hill

LOCATION: Kern County

DESIGNATED: 5-76

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: 320-acre fossil area

SIGNIFICANCE: This area contains one of the most abundant, diverse, and well-preserved fossil marine vertebrate faunas in the world.

THREAT or DAMAGE: Uncontrolled fossil collecting continues to cause extensive damage to the site. An area adjacent to the landmark is being considered for use as an oil disposal site. Percolation of the wastes from this site constitutes a possible future threat to the bonebed. Residential development no longer appears to be an imminent threat to the site.

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*Listed as threatened/damaged in 1979 report to Congress

CALIFORNIA

NAME:	*Trona Pinnacles
LOCATION:	San Bernardino County
DESIGNATED:	11-67
OWNERSHIP:	Federal (BLM)
DESCRIPTION:	1,930-acre area containing relicts of ancient lakes
SIGNIFICANCE:	The landmark displays formations of algae-produced lime which was deposited in Ice Age lakes. While similar features exist in the West, geologists recognize this formation as being the best in the western part of the United States.
THREAT or DAMAGE:	Direct impacts of off-road vehicles have damaged the site. Tire tracks scar the dry lake bed and the bases of the pinnacles.

*Listed as threatened/damaged in 1979 report to Congress

FLORIDA

NAME: *Paynes Prairie

LOCATION: Alachua County

DESIGNATED: 12-74

OWNERSHIP: State (DNR), Private

DESCRIPTION: 14,000-acre freshwater wetland

SIGNIFICANCE: The site contains the largest and most diverse freshwater marsh in northern Florida. It is an important inland wintering ground for numerous birds including endangered and threatened species. Karst topography is well displayed and includes one of Florida's largest sinkholes.

THREAT or DAMAGE: Floating refuse and treated effluent are carried into landmark from two sources; (1) runoff from urban build-up around north periphery of site, and (2) City of Gainesville's secondary treatment plant. A proposal exists to use marsh to clean the County's secondary treatment wastes. This would be about 10 million gallons/day, an amount very harmful to the landmark's ecology. The City of Gainesville has proposed building a holding pond which would retain the floatable debris and could be periodically cleaned out.

FLORIDA

NAME: *San Felasco Hammock

LOCATION: Alachua County

DESIGNATED: 12-74

OWNERSHIP: State (DNR), Private

DESCRIPTION: 7,375-acre forest and wetland area with mature karst topography

SIGNIFICANCE: Harbors examples of most of the ecosystem types present in northern Florida; excellent woodland wildlife habitat; rare animals and plants; contains excellent display of complete spectrum of karst features.

THREAT or DAMAGE Residential development of a 600-acre privately owned area within the Landmark now appears imminent. The State still is attempting to negotiate with the owner of this property to prevent this development. The Deerhaven Utility Plant No. 1 still is discharging cooling water into the area, but there appears to have been no tree kill beyond the 40-60 acres previously reported. Residential pollution along Blues Creek has subsided due to soil stabilization, however a new threat has been noted here. An aquatic weeds research center has been dumping large amounts of effluent into Blues Creek and it is feared this could upset the ecological balance of the area.

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*Listed as threatened/damaged in 1979 report to Congress

IDAHO

NAME:	*Hagerman Fauna Sites
LOCATION:	Twin Falls County
DESIGNATED:	5-75
OWNERSHIP:	Federal (BLM), State (Dept. of Parks and Recreation)
DESCRIPTION:	3,875-acre tract administered by the BLM containing terrestrial fossil beds
SIGNIFICANCE:	The site contains the world's richest known deposits of Upper Pliocene age terrestrial fossils and is considered to be of international significance.
THREAT or DAMAGE:	Irrigation drainage has caused extensive gullying in a portion of the Landmark known to contain important fossil beds. The BLM is continuing their efforts to resolve this problem by working with the private agricultural operators. The BLM has closed the Landmark to ORV use except for designated roads and trails.

ILLINOIS

NAME:	Buttonland Swamp
LOCATION:	Johnson and Pulaski Counties
DESIGNATED:	2-80
OWNERSHIP:	Private
DESCRIPTION:	The 1250-acre site in a band of wet forest and swamp along the Lower Cache River.
SIGNIFICANCE:	Buttonland Swamp is an outstanding remnant of the swampy floodplain forest and open swamp that once covered an extensive area at the junction of the Mississippi River and Ohio River valleys.
THREAT or DAMAGE:	One of the owners is cutting a 40-acre parcel of forest. He owns a total of 300 acres within the landmark and intends to cut the entire 300 acres. He also intends to channelize the stream within his property. Another owner, a timber company, has cut outside the landmark boundary in the past. The State may arrange a land trade with the company to preserve the designated land.

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*Listed as threatened/damaged in 1979 report to Congress

ILLINOIS

NAME: Heron Pond - Little Black Slough Natural Area

LOCATION: Johnson County

DESIGNATED: 11-72, (enlargement, 2-80)

OWNERSHIP: State (Department of Conservation)

DESCRIPTION: 6,315-acre area containing bottomland forest, prairie, pond and high bluffs.

SIGNIFICANCE: The area contains among the best examples of tupelo-cypress swamp, maple oak forest, mixed hardwood forest and hill prairies in the state.

THREAT or DAMAGE: Stream entrenchment due to downstream channelization, with associated gully development, is within 10 feet of draining Heron Pond. The State Department of Conservation is conducting a study of methods to protect the nature preserve.

ILLINOIS

NAME: *Volo Bog Nature Preserve

LOCATION: Lake County

DESIGNATED: 11-72

OWNERSHIP: State (Department of Conservation)

DESCRIPTION: 47-acre northern quaking bog

SIGNIFCANCE: This northern bog is near the southern limit of occurrence and contains many unusual or rare plants. It is a classic northern quaking bog illustrating the process of plant succession from open water to emergent vegetation to sphagnum mat to shrubs and forest.

THREAT or DAMAGE: The State plans to construct a freeway near the landmark, but there has been no progress toward funding or construction since a draft EIS was completed in 1976. Because of continuing controversy over the proposed alignment, the Department of Transportation will conduct an alternative study, possibly changing the course of the alignment so that it will lie entirely out of the watershed. If the proposed alignment is used, the highway will be between 200 and 300 feet from the bog, and there may be negative impacts on the natural character of the area from noise and air pollution.

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*Listed as threatened/damaged in 1979 report to Congress

INDIANA

NAME: *Big Walnut Creek

LOCATION: Putnam County

DESIGNATED: 4-68

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: 600-acre virgin forest on river floodplain and upland

SIGNIFICANCE: This site is one of only a few stands of beech-sugar maple-tulip poplar growing in a floodplain environment. It also represents a virgin relict stand of eastern hemlock-Canada yew, a postglacial forest type which occupied the area 5,000 to 6,000 years ago.

THREAT or DAMAGE: Cattle grazing on a portion of the landmark could have long-term effects on forest regeneration in addition to immediate effects on the understory, soil compaction, and erosion rates. Threats to the site are an authorized CORPS reservoir on Big Walnut Creek, and a decrease in water quality due to water effluents from a water treatment plant adjacent to the landmark.

INDIANA

NAME: *Cabin Creek Raised Bog

LOCATION: Randolph County

DESIGNATED: 12-74

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: 115-acre bog, naturally elevated by artesian springs.

SIGNIFICANCE: This site is one of very few known inland raised bogs in the United States. It has a very rich flora including many species at or near their range limits. It is one of the most unique natural areas in the State of Indiana.

THREAT or DAMAGE: A hazardous waste disposal site for acids and industrial sludges containing heavy metals and other toxic wastes, located 120 feet higher in elevation, 4.5 miles upstream and adjacent to Cabin Creek is pending State approval. Decision will be made by the State Board of Health. Uncontrolled visitation remains a problem. The owner continues to graze cattle here, but is considering fencing off the bog. Owner is also considering drainage ditches on adjacent land downstream from the bog, which nonetheless may produce detrimental hydrologic effects.

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*Listed as threatened/damaged in 1979 report to Congress

INDIANA

NAME: Cowles Bog

LOCATION: Porter County

DESIGNATED: 10/65

OWNERSHIP: NPS

DESCRIPTION: The 57-acre site is a significant remnant of marsh, swamp and bog vegetation, containing rare orchid species.

THREAT or DAMAGE: Northern Indiana Public Service Company has requested permission of NRC to continue construction of nuclear power plant adjacent to landmark. Deep pumping of ground water from the construction site will result in a drop in the water level of the bog, which in turn may destroy plant populations adapted to higher water levels.

INDIANA

NAME: Pinhook Bog

LOCATION: LaPorte County

DESIGNATED: 10/65

OWNERSHIP: NPS

DESCRIPTION: 125-acre sphagnum bog

SIGNIFICANCE: The site is a fine example of a northern bog with many stages of development represented.

THREAT or DAMAGE: Runoff from a nearby salt storage site belonging to the Indiana Tollway Commission has killed vegetation in approximately 5 acres of the bog. NPS plans to acquire the salt pile, remove it and negotiate for drainage diversion structures.

INDIANA

NAME: *Rocky Hollow-Falls Canyon Nature Preserve

LOCATION: Parke County

DESIGNATED 12-74

OWNERSHIP: State (DNR)

DESCRIPTION: 404-acre canyon and upland area with mature beech maple forest

SIGNIFICANCE: Although timber cutting has occurred in the past on the more accessible uplands, these upland areas now contain mature beech-maple forests with virgin timber in a few small areas on the steeper, less accessible slopes. Several steep sandstone gorges harbor virgin boreal relict populations of eastern hemlock and Canada yew. The floodplain along Sugar Creek contains virgin stands of bottomland species, including black walnuts which are among the largest specimens remaining in the State and perhaps the Midwest.

THREAT or DAMAGE: The Nature Preserve continues to be damaged by visitor overuse. Some of the worst trail sections have been worked on during the past year (shoring, improving drainage, encouraging visitors to stay on the trail and controlling erosion), but additional sections need work. The manager has a three-year trails plan but that will not complete the need for trails work. Results of the finished work may not be visible for several years because of extreme compaction. Some visitors will not stay on the trails even if the trails are well defined. Manager does not feel the inappropriate use can be controlled.

KANSAS

NAME: *Monument Rocks Natural Area

LOCATION: Gove County

DESIGNATED: 10-68

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: 320-acre site containing pinnacles and spires of chalk.

SIGNIFICANCE: There are striking illustrations of differential erosion of soft chalk beds overlain by a more resistant cap of limestone. The beds also are a rich source of fossils of Cretaceous marine animals.

THREAT or DAMAGE: Uncontrolled public use, especially by motorcyclists and fossil hunters, is intensifying and damaging the soft chalk walls thus accelerating the natural erosion of the formations. The owner has been unable to find funds to protect the area and damage continues to occur.

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*Listed as threatened/damaged in 1979 report to Congress

MARYLAND

NAME: *Belt Woods

LOCATION: Prince Georges County

DESIGNATED: 12-74

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: 43-acre forest site

SIGNIFICANCE: One of the finest of the few remaining virgin upland hardwood forests on the Atlantic Coastal Plain.

THREAT or DAMAGE: The property is for sale and future residential-type development on the site is highly possible due to its nearness to Washington, D.C. Its small size makes it vulnerable to future development that may occur in the surrounding vicinity.

MASSACHUSETTS

NAME: *Lynnfield Marsh

LOCATION: Essex and Middlesex Counties

DESIGNATED: 6-72

OWNERSHIP: Municipal (Town of Lynnfield) and Private.

DESCRIPTION: 540-acre inland, freshwater marsh.

SIGNIFICANCE: The cattail-dominated marsh preserves the habitat requirements of numerous bird species, including two locally rare species - the King Rail and Least Bittern.

THREAT or DAMAGE: The Town of Wakefield has issued a building permit for the construction of 6 eleven story apartment buildings adjacent to the landmark. This construction would significantly decrease the naturalness of the site and could possibly disrupt the drainage patterns to and on the marsh area. The habits of breeding birds and migrating birds may also be affected due to the construction and the rising number of residents which the construction will bring.

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*Listed as threatened/damaged in 1979 report to Congress

MICHIGAN

NAME: *Grand Mere Lakes

LOCATION: Berrien County

DESIGNATED: 4-68

OWNERSHIP: State (DNR), Private

DESCRIPTION: 1,200 acres of postglacial lakes and bogs surrounded by sand dunes

SIGNIFICANCE: This combination of lakes and bogs provides a unique ecological area that physically documents the evolution of aquatic to terrestrial communities through distinct stages from open water to closed bog forest. A surrounding buffer of sand dunes provides a valuable contrast to the bogs.

THREAT or DAMAGE: Although the State is protecting its portion of the landmark, the two private owners are planning to mine sand from their property within the Landmark and eventually reclaim it for residential property. One owner has cleared and mined sand on 12 acres. The private owners have been denied permits for additional mining in accordance with the State's Sand Dune Protection and Management Act, but they have appealed this decision.

MINNESOTA

NAME: *Upper Red Lake Peatland

LOCATION: Beltrami County

DESIGNATED: 5-75

OWNERSHIP: Federal (BLM), State (DNR), and Red Lake Indian Tribe

DESCRIPTION: 137,920-acre peat bog

SIGNIFICANCE: This is one of the largest remaining peatlands in the United States and is located near the southern limit for this type of environment. It contains a variety of geologic features and plant associations (particularly string bogs) and is an outstanding habitat for wildlife, including the endangered eastern timber wolf.

THREAT or DAMAGE: Minnesota Gas Company has requested a 200,000-acre lease from the State to produce synthetic natural gas from peat. The lease involves at least 15 square miles of the landmark plus adjacent areas. The State has rejected the lease application until necessary environmental studies are done and peatland management policies are set by the State Legislature. A decision on the lease will not be made before July, 1981.

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*Listed as threatened/damaged in 1979 report to Congress

MISSISSIPPI

NAME: Harrell Prairie Hill

LOCATION: Scott County

DESIGNATED: 5-76

OWNERSHIP: Federal (FS)

DESCRIPTION: 135-acre tall grass prairie remnant

SIGNIFICANCE: This remnant tall grass prairie is one of the last and probably the best representatives of the Jackson Prairie, a disjunct of the Black Belt Region in Mississippi and Alabama. Although this is not a pristine prairie, much of the characteristic prairie vegetation persists making the site significant, perhaps unique, as an ecological resource.

THREAT or DAMAGE: In May and June of 1979, a timber operation was carried out adjacent to the prairie. Instead of bypassing the Landmark area, operators used the prairie as a "short-cut" for ingress and egress to the harvest area. As a result, skidders and other heavy equipment damaged the area and a heavily rutted road was formed. The problem was compounded a few months later by discing the area and sowing it in wheat and/or other exotics.

NEVADA

NAME: Timber Mountain Caldera

LOCATION: Nye County

DESIGNATED: 5-73

OWNERSHIP: Federal (DOE, DOD)

DESCRIPTION: 263,680-acre area containing the remnant of a volcanic caldera

SIGNIFICANCE: The area is an outstanding example of a sequence of volcanic activity.

THREAT or DAMAGE: The site is being considered for use in nuclear weapons testing and nuclear waste disposal activities. The extent of the nuclear threat is uncertain and the landmark should continue to be monitored.

NEW MEXICO

NAME: Fort Stanton Cave

LOCATION: Lincoln County

DESIGNATED: 5-74

OWNERSHIP: Federal (BLM)

DESCRIPTION: 985-acre site with 20-foot wide sinkhole leading to extensive cave system.

SIGNIFICANCE: Cave is characterized by very long and large open passages with selenite needles, starbursts, velvet flowstone, bacon-rind structures, etc.

THREAT or DAMAGE: Though BLM has fenced the entrance to the cave, vandals continue to break significant cave formations. BLM's District Office lacks operation and maintenance funds to visit and/or monitor caves within its district more closely.

NEW MEXICO

NAME: Valles Caldera

LOCATION: Sandoval and Rio Arriba Counties

DESIGNATED: 5-75

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: 100,000-acre site which contains a portion of a caldera that is 12-15 miles in diameter.

SIGNIFICANCE: Valles Caldera is one of the largest calderas in the world.

THREAT or DAMAGE: DOE has approved funding for a 50 megawatt demonstration power plant with transmission lines to Los Alamos. Plant will be located on 746 acres of land and will have a steam supply system of 15 to 17 geothermal wells. After the demonstration project is completed, DOE's industrial partners intend to fully develop more power plants and transmission facilities within the landmark. This will have detrimental environmental consequences in the landmark including a lowering of the water table, loss of species diversity, and detrimental effects on the natural character of the area.

NORTH CAROLINA

NAME: *Green Swamp

LOCATION: Brunswick County

DESIGNATED: 5-74

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: 24,800-acre lowland site containing many depressions, creeks and swamps.

SIGNIFICANCE: The Green Swamp is the largest and most unique mosaic of wetland communities in the Carolinas and contains unusual community types with a great abundance of rare and endemic plant species. The site is also refuge for rare animal species such as the puma, black bear and alligator.

THREAT or DAMAGE: The natural values of the northern 10,500 acres of the site have been essentially eliminated by commercial forestry operations. The remainder of the site could potentially be threatened by drainage and improper management of surrounding areas. HCRS is considering altering the boundaries to remove the portion with commercial forest operations.

NORTH CAROLINA

NAME: *Mount Mitchell State Park

LOCATION: Yancey County

DESIGNATED: 5-74

OWNERSHIP: State (Division of State Parks)

DESCRIPTION: 1,469-acre mountainous forest area embracing Mount Mitchell

SIGNIFICANCE: Mount Mitchell, which rises to a height of 6,684 feet above sea level, is the highest peak in the eastern half of North America. Remnants of a boreal flora and fauna near their southernmost extent occur there. Until recent years, the site contained the most extensive stand of Fraser's fir remaining in America.

THREAT or DAMAGE: The Balsam Wooly Aphid has destroyed some of the Fraser Fir and threatens destruction of the remainder. HCRS will conduct an evaluation to determine the status of the natural features.

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*Listed as threatened/damaged in 1979 report to Congress

NORTH CAROLINA

NAME: *Nags Head Woods and Jockey Ridge

LOCATION: Dare County

DESIGNATED: 5-74

OWNERSHIP: State (Division of Parks and Recreation), County, Municipal (Towns of Nags Head and Kill Devil Hills), Private

DESCRIPTION: 1,980-acre forest, wetland, and sand dune coastal area

SIGNIFICANCE: This unique coastal area contains an unusual maritime forest, excellent saltmarsh, the largest active sand dune on the East Coast, and a botanically important assemblage of interdunal freshwater pools. It harbors numerous rare plants and animals.

THREAT or DAMAGE: Encroachment from commercial and residential development is increasing and residential and resort development in the central portion of the Landmark has inflicted considerable damage. The use of zoning regulations by the nearby towns has failed to prevent this encroachment. The Nature Conservancy is actively working to preserve this site and has purchased several parcels. The City of Nags Head was awarded a study grant to determine the eligibility of city-owned land for designation as a Coastal Resources Commission Area of Environmental Concern.

NORTH CAROLINA

NAME: *Piedmont Beech Natural Area

LOCATION: Wake County

DESIGNATED: 5-74

OWNERSHIP: State (Division of Parks and Recreation)

DESCRIPTION: 50-acre forest site

SIGNIFICANCE: This area, within William B. Umstead State Park, represents an excellent example of pristine beech forest and also harbors several disjunct mountain plant species.

THREAT or DAMAGE: This site is being threatened by several sources. The U.S. Soil Conservation Service (SCS) is still in the construction phase of Crabtree Creek Watershed flood control project; final EIS indicates possibility of impacts within the landmark resulting from dam construction outside the site. The State is still negotiating with SCS to mitigate these impacts but the issue remains unresolved. Proposed expansion of the Raleigh-Durham airport also may impact the area; however, this is being strongly addressed in the Project EIS. The most recent threat is the proposed development of a granite quarry upstream from the site. Erosional runoff could have adverse effects on the landmark. Permit applications are presently being reviewed by the State.

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*Listed as threatened/damaged in 1979 report to Congress

NORTH DAKOTA

NAME: *Rush Lake

LOCATION: Cavalier County

DESIGNATED: 5-75

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: 16,000-acre tract containing about 700 acres of shallow open water and 900 acres of adjacent potholes and marsh.

SIGNIFICANCE: The landmark is an excellent example of large, shallow, undisturbed prairie pothole lake and provides important breeding and resting areas for waterfowl.

THREAT or DAMAGE: The lake is being drained by means of a ditch at the north end. The lake area has been reduced to about 600 acres and adjacent wetland is drying up. The shoreline adjacent to the lake has been burned to remove brush and has been used as a dumping site. The drained area is now being farmed and the waterfowl habitat has been reduced as a result. Court action is still pending to rule whether draining of the lake is legal or not. HCRS will continue to monitor the site and take appropriate actions if significant values are determined to have been lost.

OHIO

NAME: *Cedar Bog

LOCATION: Champaign County

DESIGNATED: 4-67

OWNERSHIP: State (DNR)

DESCRIPTION: 203-acre alkaline marl swamp

SIGNIFICANCE: The site is a virgin marl swamp sustained by upwelling of alkaline groundwater. The landmark contains an old-age stand of white cedar far south of its normal range.

THREAT or DAMAGE: There is a potential threat from highway construction within 200 feet of the bog. The Ohio Department of Transportation (DOT) has acquired the right-of-way to construct Highway 68, a four-lane freeway, which is likely to affect the swamp by creation of changes in natural drainage and will introduce noise and air pollution. Although the Ohio DOT does not plan to construct the road this year, the project is still considered to be viable in the future.

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*Listed as threatened/damaged in 1979 report to Congress

PENNSYLVANIA

NAME: McConnell's Mill State Park

LOCATION: Lawrence County

DESIGNATED: 11-72

OWNERSHIP: State (Department of Environmental Resources)

DESCRIPTION: 930-acre forested gorge

SIGNIFICANCE: An outstanding example of gorge formation with old growth hemlock forest.

THREAT or DAMAGE: A strip mining permit is being considered for an area directly adjacent to the park. The State has requested comments and is now holding hearings on the permit. No decision has been made as yet. Damage would be caused to the park through erosion, siltation and chemical changes to the stream if appropriate engineering practices are not followed to insure that no materials are carried downstream from the mining area.

SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME: *Congaree River Swamp

LOCATION: Richland County

DESIGNATED: 5-74

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: 19,800-acre swamp forest

SIGNIFICANCE: The most extensive old age cypress-gum swamp and bottomland hardwood forest complex in the southeastern United States.

THREAT or DAMAGE: As a result of legislative and court action, the National Park Service recently acquired a significant portion (15,200 acres) of the Landmark as a National Monument; however, a large area remains outside present Monument boundaries. Plans are currently underway to lumber 3300 acres of this unprotected area. Cutting has begun in a 15-acre parcel within the landmark. Lumber operations would damage not only the Landmark but the Monument as well. Until additional areas outside the Monument are protected, lumbering will continue and this site will remain threatened. A Secretarial request for a one year moratorium was not successful, and as a result, legislation has been introduced to Congress to authorize National Park Service acquisition.

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*Listed as threatened/damaged in 1979 report to Congress

SOUTH DAKOTA

NAME: *Fort Randall Eagle Roost

LOCATION: Charles Mix County

DESIGNATED: 11-67

OWNERSHIP: Federal (CORPS and FWS)

DESCRIPTION: 600-acre winter roosting site for concentrations of eagles

SIGNIFICANCE: Nearly 300 bald and golden eagles annually concentrate around the open water below Ft. Randall Dam each winter. The combination of ice-free water, fish, and adequate roosting trees is quite rare and accounts for unique concentrations of our Nation's symbolic bird.

THREAT or DAMAGE: During periods of high discharge, excessive cutting and erosion of the river banks takes place which results in the loss of roosting trees. Bank stabilization measures are under active consideration and study by the above agencies. FWS will begin some erosion control measures during FY 80.

SOUTH DAKOTA

NAME: *Snake Butte

LOCATION: Washabaugh County

DESIGNATED: 11-67

OWNERSHIP: Private (Oglala Sioux Tribe)

DESCRIPTION: 5-acre site containing sand crystals

SIGNIFICANCE: This is a geologically unique deposit of sand calcite crystals. The only other known deposit is in France and its crystals have different geometric shapes.

THREAT or DAMAGE: Although this site is well known and has been collected for over 70 years, the present rate of such activity is excessive and could damage the site if allowed to continue and/or increase over the next decade. HCRS and the State are cooperating with the Oglala Sioux Tribe in attempting to identify funding sources for protection.

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*Listed as threatened/damaged in 1979 report to Congress

WASHINGTON

NAME: *Nisqually Delta

LOCATION: Pierce and Thurston Counties

DESIGNATED: 6-71

OWNERSHIP: Federal (FWS), State (Department of Game), Private

DESCRIPTION: 2,765-acre portion of a delta containing relatively undisturbed mud flats, salt marsh, and shrubby riverbanks

SIGNIFICANCE: The delta provides an unusually fine example of an estuarine ecosystem (which is becoming critically depleted worldwide) and is also an outstanding dynamic illustration of river delta formation. This is the only natural resting area for migratory waterfowl in the southern Puget Sound region. The delta supports a rich diversity of plant and animal species, including the rare Anthony's green heron.

THREAT or DAMAGE: Two proposed port developments adjacent to the landmark still represent potential threats to the intricate life systems of the delta. Construction and operation of two major ports near the landmark will increase the possibility of adverse impacts from water, air, and noise pollution and degradation to the migratory waterfowl and habitat.

WEST VIRGINIA

NAME: *Canaan Valley

LOCATION: Tucker County

DESIGNATED: 12-74

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: 15,400-acre valley with diverse wetlands

SIGNIFICANCE: Contains high diversity of relict habitats and species, including unique boreal ecosystem; largest known freshwater wetland in central and southern Appalachians; seasonal staging site for migrating woodcock.

THREAT or DAMAGE: Potential flooding of Valley by proposed Davis Power Project reservoir would destroy landmark. Corps of Engineers denied Sec. 404 permit application by power company. Power company has filed appeal and the denial is now in litigation. In addition, coal, oil, gas, and ski resort developments are proposed. A final EIS on the proposed establishment of Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge was prepared in May 1979. The Fish and Wildlife Service has received the final comments but has made no decision as yet.

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*Listed as threatened/damaged in 1979 report to Congress

WISCONSIN

NAME: *Kickapoo River Natural Area

LOCATION: Vernon County

DESIGNATED: 5-75

OWNERSHIP: Federal (CORPS), State

DESCRIPTION: 5,795-acre tract of sandstone cliffs, entrenched meanders and diverse plant life

SIGNIFICANCE: A complex geological area of entrenched meanders, seeping sandstone cliffs, and some limestone-capped ridges giving rise to many micro-habitats. The result is a highly diverse ecological area including 10 different plant community types, over 600 individual plant species, over 30 relict, rare, threatened, or endangered species, and over 100 species of breeding birds.

THREAT or DAMAGE: The CORPS had proposed a dam on the Kickapoo River which would have inundated about half of the landmark. Subsequently, the CORPS recommended deauthorization of the LaFarge Dam and Reservoir project, but Congress has not acted on this request yet. If the dam is completed, most of the rare plants associated with sandstone bluffs will be destroyed by flooding. The Wisconsin DNR is opposed to the project because of adverse environmental impacts on the scenic and biological resources and expected poor water quality of the reservoir.

WYOMING

NAME: *Como Bluff

LOCATION: Carbon and Albany Counties

DESIGNATED: 4-66 (enlarged 11-73)

OWNERSHIP: Federal (BLM), State, Private

DESCRIPTION: 3,680-acre fossil bed in ridge formed by westward-plunging anticline

SIGNIFICANCE: The first well-known fossils of large Jurassic dinosaurs and mammals were found here. Nearly all complete restorations of Jurassic dinosaurs were made from bones found at this site. It is one of the most significant Mesozoic vertebrate localities in the world.

THREAT or DAMAGE: Present exploratory drilling or potential mechanized mineral exploration could significantly alter the natural integrity of the site.

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*Listed as threatened/damaged in 1979 report to Congress

WYOMING

NAME:	*Crooked Creek Natural Area
LOCATION:	Big Horn County
DESIGNATED:	4-66
OWNERSHIP:	Federal (BLM)
DESCRIPTION:	160-acre fossil bed
SIGNIFICANCE:	This is one of the two known areas in North America which has produced Early Cretaceous land vertebrates, including dinosaurs and mammals.
THREAT OR DAMAGE:	There is potential threat of uranium mining which would severely disturb remaining fossil beds as a result of extraction and road construction activities. BLM is taking steps to preserve site and has withdrawn it from future mineral entry; however, there are older claims in the area whose validity has not yet been determined.

*Listed as threatened/damaged in 1979 report to Congress

Areas included in the National Register of Historic Places of national significance which exhibit known or anticipated damage or threat to the integrity of their resources.

DAMAGED OR THREATENED NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS
Statistical Summary - 1980

This summary is based on the status reports for National Historic Landmarks submitted by the seven HCRS Regions and the Alaska Area Office. Of the 1,554 National Historic Landmarks, the status of 117 (or 7.5%) was reviewed. The information was supplied to the HCRS Regional Offices by the State Historic Preservation Officers and their staffs, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Evaluation of the status reports resulted in the following statistics:

-40 (or 3%) of the 1,554 NHLs have been identified as Threatened/Damaged in the 1980 Report;

-41 (or 57%) of the 72 NHLs listed as Threatened/Damaged in the 1979 Report have been removed from the 1980 Listing.

Statistics pertaining to those 40 National Historic Landmarks that are listed as Threatened/Damaged are as follows:

-31 NHLs (or 78%) were also listed in the 1979 Section 8 Report;

- 9 (or 23%) are being listed for the first time or have been listed previous to 1979 but were not listed in the 1979 Report;

-26 (or 65%) have insufficient funding to prevent or alleviate the Threat/Damage.

Statistics pertaining to ownership profiles of the 40 National Historic Landmarks that are listed as Threatened/Damaged in the 1980 Report are as follows (many National Historic Landmarks have combined ownership):

- 7 (or 18%) are totally or partially owned by the Federal Government;
-11 (or 28%) are totally or partially owned by the State or local governments;
-24 (or 60%) are totally or partially in private ownership;
- 0 are totally or partially owned by Tribal Councils;
- 4 (or 10%) have combined owners (more than five).

Statistics pertaining to the nature of the 40 National Historic Landmarks that are listed as Threatened/Damaged in the 1980 Report are as follows (many National Historic Landmarks exhibit more than one threat):

-24 (or 60%) are listed due to physical deterioration or damage:
-13 (or 33%) are listed due to environmental threats (erosion, storm damage, flooding, etc.):
-12 (or 30%) are listed due to specific water erosion problems;
- 0 are listed due to utility and/or highway construction;
-11 (or 28%) are listed due to commercial and/or residential construction;
- 3 (or 8%) are listed due to mining activity;
- 5 (or 13%) are listed due to agricultural activity;
-30 (or 75%) are listed due to lack of adequate physical or legal protection; and,
-12 (or 30%) are listed due to <u>both</u> environmental threats or physical deterioration.

Historic Landmarks Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Report, Removed from 1980 Report

A brief explanation of the reasons for removing each site from the list is being prepared and will be inserted before submittal to OMB.

This Report lists National Historic Landmarks alphabetically by State. The category "Designated" indicates the date of National Historic Landmark status established by the Secretary of the Interior. The following ownership categories are used: Federal, State, County, Municipal, Private, and Multiple. Multiple ownership is defined as including more than five individual owners. A key to Federal agency abbreviations used in the Report is as follows:

BLM----------Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior
CORPS--------Corps of Engineers, U.S. Department of the Army
NPS----------National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior
UDAG---------Urban Development Action Grant, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

ALABAMA

NAME:	*Fort Toulouse
LOCATION:	Elmore County, Fort Toulouse
DESIGNATED:	10/60
OWNERSHIP:	State
DESCRIPTION:	The landmark contains Forts Toulouse and Jackson as well as a number of archeological sites, including a multicomponent Archaic-Woodland site (c. 200 B.C.-A.D. 1000), a Mississippian mound and associated village of Taskigi (c. A.D. 1000-1300) and an extremely rich, undisturbed Protohistoric midden site (c. 16th-17th centuries).
SIGNIFICANCE:	Fort Toulouse was constructed by the French in 1717 and served as the eastern outpost of the Province of Louisiana until the end of the French and Indian War. In 1814 Andrew Jackson built Fort Jackson on the abandoned site.
THREAT OR DAMAGE:	The site of the forts and archeological sites continues to erode into the Coosa River. Legislation is before Congress (H.R. 2814 passed the House; no action as of 7/24/80 by the Senate) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to correct the erosion problem. Over the past year 2-3 acres eroded from one archeological site, now almost totally destroyed, and strips of land 15-25 feet wide and 50-75 feet long eroded from the other two sites. Also, about half of a $30,000 buffer zone built by the State to protect the forts was washed away. Emergency measures such as riprapping are needed before the April flood season to protect the forts and archeological sites.

*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

ALASKA

NAME:	Birnirk Site
LOCATION:	Northwestern District, Barrow vicinity
DESIGNATED:	12/62
OWNERSHIP:	Federal (Navy)
DESCRIPTION:	The Birnirk Site consists of 18 mounds ranging in height up to 14 feet. The mounds contain remains of prehistoric houses constructed over the centuries on ruins of abandoned houses.
SIGNIFICANCE:	The Birnirk Site possesses outstanding significance providing information on the development of Eskimo culture in the Point Barrow region from Birnirk times (c. A.D. 600-800) to the present.
THREAT OR DAMAGE:	The site is being damaged and threatened with further damage by natural erosion from water action in an adjacent lagoon, looting for bone and ivory, hunting activities, and use of the site as a trash disposal area. The site is on lands currently administered by the Navy, and is slated for potential transfer to the Ukpeagvik Village Corporation, pursuant to H.R. 39. HCRS recommended to the Navy in February 1980 that it develop and implement a cultural resources protection plan in consultation with the Ukpeagvik Village Corporation. The Navy responded that due to the possible closure of the Naval Arctic Laboratory and the pending transfer of the site to the Village, it was not in a position to consider development of a resource protection plan as proposed. There does appear to be interest in preservation of the site by the Ukpeagvik Village Corporation.

*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

ALASKA

NAME:	*Yukon Island Main Site
LOCATION:	South Central District, Kachemak Bay
DESIGNATED:	12/62
OWNERSHIP:	Federal (BLM)
DESCRIPTION:	This shell midden and village site, situated on an ancient beach, contains five cultural strata.
SIGNIFICANCE:	This archeological site represents the oldest and most continuously occupied Eskimo site known in the Cook Inlet, and helped to define the Kachemak Bay culture (c. 750 B.C.).
THREAT OR DAMAGE:	The Yukon Island Main Site was listed in the 1979 report as being damaged and threatened with further damage by ocean wave action at extreme high tide. The site continues to be damaged; the shoreline appears to be sinking and water threatens to eventually inundate the site. A small portion of the site is still intact and should be excavated before it is destroyed.

*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

ARIZONA

NAME: *Gatlin Site

LOCATION: Maricopa County, Gila Bend vicinity

DESIGNATED: 7/64

OWNERSHIP: Multiple (State and Private)

DESCRIPTION: This Hohokam Indian site (c. A.D. 1000-1150) originally consisted of temple mounds, ball courts, and associated village areas. The ball courts and all but one temple mound have been destroyed.

SIGNIFICANCE: The physical manifestations of temple mounds and ball courts suggest ceremonial functions that were connected with prehistoric cultures in Mexico.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: This site was listed in the 1977, 1978, and 1979 reports as damaged and threatened by pothunting. Thirty acres of State-owned property are fenced for protection. Ten additional disturbed acres are leased for farming. Privately-owned land to the west, north, and east was levelled many years ago for agricultural purposes and has destroyed that portion of the site. Privately-owned land to the south is at present undisturbed, vacant, and subject to pothunting. The City of Gila Bend has expressed a desire to buy this undisturbed portion of the site to preserve it.

ARKANSAS

NAME: *Nodena Site

LOCATION: Mississippi County, Wilson

DESIGNATED: 7/64

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: The archeological site consists of temple mounds and an associated village area.

SIGNIFICANCE: The Nodena Site is a type site of the Nodena Phase (c. A.D. 1200) of the late Mississippian (temple mound) culture in Arkansas.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: The site is under intensive deep plowing cultivation and is subject to heavy pothunting. The owner is unable to maintain it as an archeological site. Damage to sites by continuous cultivation is incremental over time and will eventually destroy certain categories of archeological data.

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*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

CALIFORNIA

NAME:	*Warner's Ranch
LOCATION:	San Diego County, Warner Springs vicinity
DESIGNATED:	11/61
OWNERSHIP:	Private
DESCRIPTION:	This 19th century ranch with its adobe structures originally incorporated over 40,000 acres.
SIGNIFICANCE:	The ranch was a stopping place for travelers on the southern route into California. It became a station on the Butterfield Overland Mail Route in 1858.
THREAT OR DAMAGE:	The owners are unable to maintain the adobe structures. Overall deterioration of the adobe is ongoing and one wall of the house has already collapsed.

COLORADO

NAME:	*Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District
LOCATION:	Clear Creek County, Georgetown-Silver Plume vicinity
DESIGNATED:	11/66
OWNERSHIP:	Multiple Public/Private
DESCRIPTION:	The district is composed of parts of two mining towns and surrounding land; the towns feature commercial, residential, and public buildings ranging from simple frame structures to elaborate stone and frame mansions in late 19th century styles.
SIGNIFICANCE:	The area boomed with the discovery of silver in 1864, then developed into both a resort and mining center until its decline in the 1890s.
THREAT OR DAMAGE:	The historic preservation ordinances established by the Planning Commission of Georgetown were ruled unconstitutional by the Colorado Supreme Court. This action brought to question the legality of the historic district boundary which includes all property within the town as well as the visible surrounding slopes. The court's ruling opens the valley for development that will, in all likelihood, be incompatible with the historical character of the town; in fact, development of condominiums/townhouses on Leavenworth Mountain at the town's west end has already begun to threaten the visual integrity of the landmark.

*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

ILLINOIS

NAME: Cahokia Mounds

LOCATION: St. Clair County, Collinsville vicinity

DESIGNATED: 7/64

OWNERSHIP: Multiple (State and Private)

DESCRIPTION: Cahokia Mounds covers 9 square miles of flood plain. The area originally consisted of over 100 temple and burial mounds, ceremonial plazas, habitation areas and woodhenges surrounded by some 50 miles of stockade.

SIGNIFICANCE: Cahokia Mounds is the largest Mississippian period (c.A.D. 800-1500) site in North America. Considered to be the fountainhead of Mississippian culture, the site is the largest prehistoric structure in the United States.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: Cahokia Mounds is threatened by numerous commercial and residential developments on the privately owned portions of the site. During the past year the State purchased c. 40 acres north of Monk's Mound, and is in the process of finalizing purchase through condemnation of c. 270 acres to the south. To adequately protect and manage the archeological resources on State property, there exists a need to control erosion on Monk's Mound, recreational vehicular and pedestrian activity on the site, and brushy growth on the mounds. The State proposes to fence the landmark when all proposed purchases are complete. However, since the acquisition proposal is multi-year, in the interim, individual mounds should be fenced for protection.

*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

ILLINOIS

NAME: Clover Lawn (David Davis Mansion)

LOCATION: McLean County

DESIGNATED: 5/75

OWNERSHIP: State (Illinois State Historical Library)

DESCRIPTION: The residence was constructed from 1870 to 1872 in the Second Empire style. The landmark property also includes four adjacent outbuildings.

SIGNIFICANCE: The property was the residence of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court David Davis who wrote the majority opinion in the 1866 Milligan Decision which declared martial law unconstitutional where civil courts were operational.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: The mansion and its outbuildings have been subject to continuous deterioration over the years and are now in need of exterior restoration; in addition, the roof of the main structure is leaking badly and must be replaced. Finally, the outbuildings will require structural stabilization to assure their integrity.

ILLINOIS

NAME: Old Kaskaskia Village

LOCATION: La Salle County, Ottawa vicinity

DESIGNATED: 7/64

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: The Old Kaskaskia Village site is a 17th century historic Indian site.

SIGNIFICANCE: The Old Kaskaskia Village site is the best documented historic Indian site in the Illinois River Valley. It was first recorded in 1673 by Joliet and Marquette.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: The landowner is seriously considering selling the landmark and has already approached real estate agents concerning the value of the property. The owner has protected the site since acquiring the property, and would like the State to purchase it. The site is threatened with damage if sold to developers rather than preservationists.

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*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

IOWA

NAME:	*Fort Des Moines Provisional Army Officer Training School
LOCATION:	Polk County, Des Moines
DESIGNATED:	5/74
OWNERSHIP:	Federal (Army) and Private
DESCRIPTION:	This early 20th century military training camp contains barracks and a parade ground.
SIGNIFICANCE:	Established in 1917, this Black officers' training school represents the first recognition by the United States Army of its responsibility to train Black officers.
THREAT OR DAMAGE:	Some of the Federal property and land has been declared surplus to the needs of the Federal government and disposal is anticipated. In addition, private interests continue to construct apartments and other non-conforming structures on the private land which includes the original parade ground, thereby impacting the integrity of the landmark.

KANSAS

NAME:	*Nicodemus Historic District
LOCATION:	Graham County, Nicodemus
DESIGNATED:	1/76
OWNERSHIP:	Multiple Private/Public
DESCRIPTION:	This district contains a variety of 19th and 20th century commercial, residential, and religious structures.
SIGNIFICANCE:	The only remaining town of the Black "Exoduster" movement led by Benjamin "Pap" Singleton when many Blacks migrated from the south to establish communities throughout the midwest; Nicodemus was also the site of the first known U.S. Post Office supervised by Black Americans.
THREAT OR DAMAGE:	Although interested in the historical significance of their community, residents lack the financial resources to match available grants. Many of the buildings in the district are in serious need of repair. The Sayers building, one of the district's most significant resources, was recently demolished.

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*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

KENTUCKY

NAME: Indian Knoll

LOCATION: Ohio County, Beaver Dam vicinity

DESIGNATED: 9/64

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: The Indian Knoll site contains shell middens representing the Archaic Indian culture, c. 3000 B.C.

SIGNIFICANCE: Archeological excavations at Indian Knoll, one of the largest and most fully documented of Archaic midden sites in the eastern U.S., provided vital information on the subsistence and culture of Archaic Indian populations.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: The site is under cultivation. Damage to sites by continuous cultivation is incremental over time and will eventually destroy certain categories of archeological data. Surface mining activity to the east of the site may indirectly impact the site. At the present time strip mining is not planned at the site because of physiographic reasons (high water table and depth of alluvial deposit).

MINNESOTA

NAME: *Mayo Clinic Buildings (1914 Building)

LOCATION: Olmsted County

DESIGNATED: 8/69

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: This five-story structure, along with its adjacent fifteen-story 1928 building, comprises the first complete clinic facility in the United States designed to be independent of a hospital.

SIGNIFICANCE: The buildings were constructed to house the growing medical practice of the Mayo Brothers. Bringing other doctors in, they set up the first private practice of cooperative group medicine in the country.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: The 1914 concrete building was constructed without a reinforcing structural steel framework; consequently, it will no longer be used because of the weight of modern medical equipment. The Mayo Foundation has clearly stated its intention to demolish the building.

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*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

MISSISSIPPI

NAME:	*Holly Bluff Site
LOCATION:	Yazoo County, Holly Bluff
DESIGNATED:	7/64
OWNERSHIP:	Private
DESCRIPTION:	The archeological site consists of two central truncated pyramid mounds surrounded by 20 smaller conical mounds. It is partially preserved by an earthen embankment and moat.
SIGNIFICANCE:	The Holly Bluff Site represents the type site for the Lake George Phase of the Mississippian (temple mound) culture.
THREAT OR DAMAGE:	All but one small mound are either destroyed or damaged by continuous land-levelling, extensive cultivation, and present day human occupation. Damage to sites by continuous cultivation is incremental over time and will eventually destroy certain categories of archeological data.

MISSOURI

NAME:	*Research Cave
LOCATION:	Callaway County, Portland vicinity
DESIGNATED:	7/51
OWNERSHIP:	Private
DESCRIPTION:	This sandstone shelter contains evidence of four different major human occupations from c. 6000 B.C.
SIGNIFICANCE:	The cultural significance of this cave, deposited intermittently over a period of 8000 years, includes evidence of hunters and gatherers after the last glaciation, agricultural Woodland and Mississippian peoples, and Americans after the War of 1812.
THREAT OR DAMAGE:	As reported last year, the owner has bulldozed two-thirds of the cave to sterile soil and lives in the cave in a house trailer. Although the owner has agreed not to bulldoze the remaining cultural deposits so that in the future the cave may be excavated by the University of Missouri, the site continues to be threatened with destruction by the act of its being occupied. The University of Missouri proposes to excavate portions of the cave next year and has submitted a preapplication for a historic preservation grant-in-aid during FY 1981.

*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

MISSOURI

NAME: *Scott Joplin House

LOCATION: St. Louis (independent city)

DESIGNATED: 12/76

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: This is a simple 2-story brick double house, c. 1870.

SIGNIFICANCE: This is the last surviving residence of Scott Joplin, the "King of Ragtime," one of the most creative Black musicians of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: The building is in a serious state of decay and structural failure. It is currently occupied by transients who are unable to address its serious maintenance and repair needs. The situation poses a threat to the house's historical and architectural integrity.

MISSOURI

NAME: Ste. Genevieve Historic District

LOCATION: Ste. Genevieve County, Ste. Genevieve

DESIGNATED: 10/60

OWNERSHIP: Multiple Public/Private

DESCRIPTION: This small French town, c. 1735, contains approximately eight significant French colonial wood buildings and numerous attendant wood frame structures.

SIGNIFICANCE: One of the oldest surviving and most significant French settlements in Missouri, the town developed between 1735-1740 after lead deposits were discovered in the area. Ste. Genevieve flourished under Spanish control after 1762, but town growth declined after the increase of development in St. Louis.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: Flooding of the Mississipi River continues to periodically threaten the continued survival of this significant colonial town. A study by the Army Corps of Engineers concluded that conservation efforts would not be cost-effective; however, current reports indicate that this opinion is being reconsidered by the Corps.

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*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

NEVADA

NAME:	*Fort Ruby
LOCATION:	White Pine County, Ruby Lake
DESIGNATION:	11/61
OWNERSHIP:	Private
DESCRIPTION:	The landmark incorporates two single-story log buildings originally used as a post office and residence.
SIGNIFICANCE:	Established in 1862 as a station on the Pony Express and Central Overland Stageline, Fort Ruby served as a fort during the Civil War.
THREAT OR DAMAGE:	Due to a total lack of maintenance and repair, the buildings are in a state of partial collapse.

NEW JERSEY

NAME:	*Monmouth Battlefield
LOCATION:	Monmouth County, Freehold
DESIGNATED:	1/61
OWNERSHIP:	State
DESCRIPTION:	This is a 1,450-acre battlefield site.
SIGNIFICANCE:	Here, Washington's army attacked the British under General Henry Clinton in the first action by the American forces after the winter at Valley Forge. In the ensuing battle, Mary Ludwig Hays earned the name "Molly Pitcher" by carrying water to exhausted and wounded soldiers.
THREAT OR DAMAGE:	Seven historic buildings in the park are vacant and seriously deteriorated through lack of maintenance. The Park's administrator is aware of the problem, but has no funds for stabilization/restoration. At present there is no appropriate preservation plan for the site.

*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

NEW MEXICO

NAME:	*Abo
LOCATION:	Torrance County, Abo vicinity
DESIGNATED:	6/62
OWNERSHIP:	State
DESCRIPTION:	The site, which is a State Monument, incorporates the stone ruins of a mid-17th century church and associated Indian pueblo (c. A.D. 1300).
SIGNIFICANCE:	Occupied from late prehistoric through early Spanish times, the site represents a little known period in Southwestern aboriginal history.
THREAT OR DAMAGE:	Continued physical deterioration, due primarily to natural weathering, threatens to collapse the walls if no stabilization work is done. The State Monuments Bureau has not undertaken any stabilization work at the site over the past several years because of lack of funds. The State proposes to begin stabilization work next year and is seeking funds from a number of sources including the State legislature, historic preservation grants-in-aid, and Anti-Recession Financial Assistance. Also, the NPS is considering acquiring the site as a part of the proposed Salinas National Monument. Legislation is before Congress (H.R. 3 passed and sent to the Senate as an amendment to S. 2363) to authorize funds to be appropriated to acquire Abo State Monument and Quarai State Monument.

*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

NEW JERSEY

NAME: *Washington Crossing State Park

LOCATION: Mercer County, Washington Crossing

DESIGNATED: 1/61

OWNERSHIP: State

DESCRIPTION: The disembarkation site, several 18th and early 19th century structures, including the Ferry House, and a trace of the road used by the American Army are incorporated in the 372-acre park.

SIGNIFICANCE: This is the site where General George Washington landed after crossing the Delaware River prior to the successful surprise raid on Trenton, New Jersey, December 25, 1776.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: Two of the park structures, the Stewart Building and the Nature Center, are vacant and in need of extensive repair/restoration. The Nature Center shows evidence of termite damage throughout the structure. The Stewart Building, one of the oldest houses at the site, has suffered extensive water damage because of a badly leaking roof; in addition both interior and exterior wood trim is rotting. The Park staff is aware of the seriousness of both situations, but is prevented from taking any action because of lack of funds. A study is currently being conducted that may result in the demolition of these structures.

*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

NEW YORK

NAME: *Edwin H. Armstrong House

LOCATION: Westchester County, Yonkers

DESIGNATED: 1/76

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: This is a 1 1/2-story frame house built in 1902 in the Queen-Anne style.

SIGNIFICANCE: The house was an early residence and laboratory of a major figure in the history of radio, among whose inventions was frequency modulation, or FM broadcasting.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: The landmark is for sale as part of a tract suitable for a high-rise apartment complex. Given the property's proximity to New York City and the local trend toward multi-unit housing, its purchase by a developer and subsequent demolition of the nationally significant structure is likely. Because of the potential sale, the house has not been maintained and is deteriorating.

NEW YORK

NAME: Historic Track

LOCATION: Orange County, Goshen

DESIGNATED: 5/66

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: The site consists of a half-mile, oval dirt track, judges' platform, grandstand, stables and barn.

SIGNIFICANCE: Established in 1854, this is one of the oldest active harness racing tracks in the United States.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: The site has several serious problems, all of which are the result of inadequate funds for maintenance: the stables need a new roof; the track itself has a drainage problem; and the entire electrical system for the landmark is badly in need of modernization. Unless sufficient funds are found for required upgrading and maintenance, the track will be unable to continue in operation.

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*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

NEW YORK

NAME: *Prudential (Guaranty) Building

LOCATION: Erie County, Buffalo

DESIGNATED: 5/75

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: This 12-story office building has a structural steel frame and terra-cotta sheathing.

SIGNIFICANCE: The building is a milestone in modern skyscraper development, successfully integrating structural clarity with decorative ornamentation. It marks the last collaborative effort of Adler and Sullivan.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: The 9th through 13th floors will require considerable renovation for rental purposes. The owner has applied for a UDAG grant for restoration but favorable action on the application is contingent upon the developer's ability to meet pre-lease requirements for marketing and financial commitment. The cornice of the building, an essential part of the design, has suffered serious deterioration and a portion has fallen off. Efforts are being made through the State Historic Preservation Office to secure funds for repair; however, the availability of funds is as yet uncertain.

NEW YORK

NAME: Sailors' Snug Harbor

LOCATION: Richmond County, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Staten Island

DESIGNATED: 12/76

OWNERSHIP: Municipal

DESCRIPTION: Dating from 1833, the landmark consists of a series of five buildings with giant porticoes forming the main block of dormitories and offices. There are also several subsidiary buildings, all of which are compatible with the main structures. The site covers about 85 acres.

SIGNIFICANCE: This complex is a rare surviving example of urban planning, landscaping, and building in the Greek Revival style and has no equal in scale, extent, or quality.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: All of the major buildings in the complex are seriously threatened because of deterioration; all need immediate stabilization and restoration. As yet, no preservation efforts are being planned due to lack of funds.

*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

NEW YORK

NAME: *Springside (Matthew Vassar House)

LOCATION: Dutchess County, Poughkeepsie

DESIGNATED: 8/69

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: This is a rural estate that originally contained a 2-story Gothic Revival cottage, gatehouse, and barn complex.

SIGNIFICANCE: This was the home of Matthew Vassar, Poughkeepsie philanthropist who pioneered higher education for women. The grounds of the estate as well as the Gothic Revival style cottage were designed by Andrew Jackson Downing, the first American landscape architect.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: The owner has shown no interest in preservation of the landmark and plans to use the estate for a new residential development. The original structures have either collapsed or been demolished and the Downing landscape design has been seriously damaged by overgrowth.

NORTH CAROLINA

NAME: *Fort Fisher

LOCATION: New Hanover County, Wilmington vicinity

DESIGNATED: 11/61

OWNERSHIP: State and Federal (Army, Air Force)

DESCRIPTION: This site incorporates the remains of a Confederate earthwork fortification.

SIGNIFICANCE: The earthwork fortification, largest of any in the Confederacy, formed an impassible barrier for the blockading Union Fleet. Its fall in January 1865 helped isolate the Confederacy.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: There is a continuing danger from tidal erosion. Much of the original earthwork has disappeared with the changing ocean shoreline of the area. The remaining sections of the original fortification sit on a narrow neck of land and are subject to continuous wave action. Previous efforts at controlling the erosion have failed. The potentially high costs of new efforts have prevented significant State action.

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*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

PENNSYLVANIA

NAME: *Musical Fund Society Hall

LOCATION: Philadelphia County, Philadelphia

DESIGNATED: 5/74

OWNERSHIP: Municipal

DESCRIPTION: This is a three-story brick and stone structure originally designed by William Strickland and completed in 1824. It was subsequently remodelled by N. Le Brun in 1847. The present facade dates from 1891 when it was renovated by Addison Hutton.

SIGNIFICANCE: The landmark is significant both politically and musically: the first Republican National Convention was held here in 1856. From 1824 into the 20th century, the building was the home of the Musical Fund, one of the earliest and most influential organizations in the development of music in America.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: The building has been vacant for a number of years and is now structurally unsound: three roof trusses have failed, bringing down a portion of the roof and kicking out the west wall several inches. Following extensive marketing efforts and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office and HCRS, the city has selected a developer to convert the building to residential use. The change in use may result in removal of the landmark designation; however, the only alternative to the conversion appears to be demolition.

*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME: *Penn School Historic District

LOCATION: Beaufort County, Frogmore

DESIGNATED: 12/74

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: Eighteen school-related structures are incorporated in the 45-acre site. The oldest building is an 1855 brick church.

SIGNIFICANCE: Here, northern missionaries organized one of the first southern schools for Blacks, which subsequently pioneered in health services and self-help programs.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: Lack of regular maintenance coupled with various problems related to moisture penetration have resulted in deterioration or damage to historic fabric in all eighteen structures, in particular Darrah Hall and the Cafeteria Building. The landmark cannot suffer further damage without having a marked effect on its integrity. The State Historic Preservation Officer has agreed to provide some funding assistance for survey and planning work and the owners have undertaken a major fund raising drive for purposes of restoration.

*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME:	*William Aiken House and Associated Railroad Structures
LOCATION:	Charleston County, Charleston
DESIGNATED:	11/63
OWNERSHIP:	Multiple Private
DESCRIPTION:	The complex consists of a large brick house and several sheds.
SIGNIFICANCE:	Aiken's Charleston and Hamburg Railroad was the first to use a steam locomotive in regular service and the first to carry mail.
THREAT OR DAMAGE:	The house itself has been donated to the National Trust for Historic Preservation and is now secure and a master plan for rehabilitation and reuse is to be prepared within a year; however, the associated railroad structures show serious deterioration--the result of haphazard maintenance--and need stabilization and/or rehabilitation. The city of Charleston is considering a possible rehabilitation of one warehouse for a tourist information center.

SOUTH DAKOTA

NAME:	*Crow Creek Site
LOCATION:	Buffalo County, Chamberlain vicinity
DESIGNATED:	7/64
OWNERSHIP:	Federal (Corps)
DESCRIPTION:	This prehistoric Indian village site covers approximately 250 acres.
SIGNIFICANCE:	This site is a large fortified Indian village representing two occupations, one related to the Over Focus and the other to the Campbell Focus. This site is considered to be the most important archeological site in South Dakota.
THREAT OR DAMAGE:	The Crow Creek Site was listed in the 1979 report as damaged and threatened with further damage by extensive bank erosion. Section 512(b) of Public Law 95-625 directs the Secretary of the Army to undertake necessary measures to protect the site. The Corps scheduled bank stabilization (riprapping) two winters ago, but no action has yet taken place. The Corps now proposes to implement the stabilization plan this winter when FY 1981 monies are allocated. Until that time the bank continues to erode.

*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

SOUTH DAKOTA

NAME:	*Molstad Village
LOCATION:	Dewey County, Mobridge vicinity
DESIGNATED:	7/64
OWNERSHIP:	Federal (Corps) and Private
DESCRIPTION:	This small fortified prehistoric village contains five circular house rings enclosed by a ditch with a bastian. A number of other house rings are outside the ditch and landmark boundary.
SIGNIFICANCE:	Molstad Village represents an important period of transition when Central Plains Indian cultural elements were moving up the Missouri River and combining with Middle Missouri Indian cultural traits to form the basis for the way of life practiced by the Mandan, Arikara, and Hidatsa Indians.
THREAT OR DAMAGE:	Molstad Village was listed in the 1979 report as threatened by bank erosion from wave action encroaching on the site. Over the past year at least five more feet of land were lost and three house rings outside the ditch and landmark boundary were damaged. Bank erosion is now five feet from the ditch and is inside the boundary. The Corps has taken no action over the past two years to correct the erosion problem.

*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

SOUTH DAKOTA AND IOWA

NAME: *Blood Run Site

LOCATION: Lyon County, Iowa, and Lincoln County, South Dakota, Sioux Falls vicinity

DESIGNATED: 8/70

OWNERSHIP: Multiple Private

DESCRIPTION: The Blood Run site consists of an Indian village and approximately 100 conical burial mounds.

SIGNIFICANCE: The Blood Run Site was occupied by a group of Oneota Indians between c. A.D. 1700 and 1750, and is the only known mound group attributable to the Oneota culture.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: The Blood Run Site was listed in the 1979 report as being damaged and threatened with further damage by continuous agricultural activities, pothunting and industrial development (there is a gravel operation on the Iowa side). The situation has not changed, and there is still pressure on the South Dakota side to sell to a housing developer.

TEXAS

NAME: Landergin Mesa

LOCATION: Oldham County, Vega vicinity

DESIGNATED: 7/64

OWNERSHIP: Private

DESCRIPTION: The Landergin Mesa site consists of a prehistoric Indian village and human burials situated on the top of a steep-sided mesa.

SIGNIFICANCE: The Landergin Mesa site represents the Panhandle Indian culture c. A.D. 1300-1450.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: The archeological site is situated on a remote mesa top on private property where it cannot be protected from the continuing activities of vandals and looters. Natural erosional forces expose walls and floors of rooms that are then pothunted. Serious damage is occurring at the site each year by vandalism and pothunting.

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*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

UTAH

NAME: *Alkali Ridge

LOCATION: San Juan County, Monticello vicinity

DESIGNATED: 7/64

OWNERSHIP: Federal (BLM)

DESCRIPTION: The Alkali Ridge area contains a number of archeological sites representing the Pueblo II Indian culture c. A.D. 900-1100.

SIGNIFICANCE: Archeological excavations at Alkali Ridge closed the gap in the known development of the Pueblo Indian culture and defined the period known as Pueblo II.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: In the 1979 report, Alkali Ridge was reported to have been damaged and threatened with further damage by oil, gas, and uranium exploration as well as pothunting. Over the past year the BLM worked with mineral and seismic exploration companies to control damage caused by energy development. Although these companies are now making an effort to avoid archeological sites, pothunting has increased and is a serious problem because of increased public access to the area. However, because of budget cuts, the BLM does not plan to monitor the Alkali Ridge this year. Without surveillance, the landmark is threatened with further vandalism and pothunting.

UTAH

NAME: *Emigration Canyon

LOCATION: Salt Lake County

DESIGNATED: 1/61

OWNERSHIP: State

DESCRIPTION: This site contains 333 acres of land with a magnificent vista.

SIGNIFICANCE: The canyon forms the passage through the Wasatch Mountains to Salt Lake Valley, which was traversed by Brigham Young and his Mormon followers in their journey from the Missouri Valley.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: Unsympathetic construction and widespread development adjacent to the site impairs the character of the canyon.

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*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

TEXAS

NAME:	*Resaca de la Palma Battlefield
LOCATION:	Cameron County, Brownsville vicinity
DESIGNATED:	12/66
OWNERSHIP:	Multiple Private
DESCRIPTION:	This is an open field surrounded by a resaca, housing subdivisions, and commercial development.
SIGNIFICANCE:	Resaca de la Palma Battlefield is the site of a battle in 1846 involving the U.S. Army and the Mexican Army. General Zachary Taylor led the American forces.
THREAT OR DAMAGE:	The site was listed in the 1979 report as threatened with potential sale and development. The situation has not changed. Three new commercial structures were constructed south of the battlefield boundary last year. The primary landowner would like to see the battlefield preserved and developed by the NPS as an adjunct to the Palo Alto Battlefield, also a National Historic Landmark. Congressional authorization is necessary for NPS acquisition.

*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

VIRGINIA

NAME: *Green Springs Historic District

LOCATION: Louisa County

DESIGNATED: 5/71

OWNERSHIP: Multiple Private

DESCRIPTION: This agricultural district of broad fields with some forested areas features fine examples of a variety of 19th century architectural styles and building types.

SIGNIFICANCE: A prosperous farm area since it was settled in the 18th century, the area retains much of its historic character. Estates represent phases of Virginia architecture from colonial times to the 1860's. Significant structures include Hawkwood (1854-55), designed by A. J. Davis; Westend (1849); and St. John's Chapel (1888).

THREAT OR DAMAGE: Most of the structures in the district are in good condition, although a few barns and support buildings have suffered termite damage. Vermiculite strip mining operations are in full production on a 450-acre tract at the northeast corner of the district. Another 1,500 acres, running from the northern boundary to the center of the district, has been rezoned for industrial uses, and mining may begin there at any tme. A court case is pending which will either protect the integrity of the district or overturn the landmark designation.

NOTE

Green Springs Historic District has been deleted from the National Register and from designation as a National Historic Landmark pursuant to the order of Judge Robert R. Merhige of the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Virginia, Richmond Division. The order was given August 11, 1980 in the matter of Historic Green Springs, Inc. vs. Bob Bergland, et al. Civil Action # 77-0230-R.

*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress

VIRGINIA

NAME:	*Menokin
LOCATION:	Richmond County, Warsaw
DESIGNATED:	11/71
OWNERSHIP:	Private
DESCRIPTION:	This is a two-story, Georgian style building of stuccoed stone, erected c. 1769.
SIGNIFICANCE:	Significant as the home of Francis Lightfoot Lee, signer of the Declaration of Independence, the building is a fine example of the Georgian style.
THREAT OR DAMAGE:	The structure received no maintenance for an extended period. Its facade is still standing, but portions of other walls have collapsed. The interior woodwork had already been removed by the owner and has been sold or is in storage. The repair of this landmark will involve extensive reconstruction and restoration.

WISCONSIN

NAME:	*Dousman Hotel
LOCATION:	Crawford County, Prairie du Chien
DESIGNATED:	10/60
OWNERSHIP:	Private
DESCRIPTION:	This three-story, hipped roof, rectangular plan, buff brick building with additions was built in the Italianate style in 1864.
SIGNIFICANCE:	The hotel served travelers when Prairie du Chien was a railroad center. It was used as stopping point by thousands of emigrants to the West after the Civil War.
THREAT OR DAMAGE:	The fabric of the building has deteriorated to such an extent that whatever integrity of the landmark that still remains is now threatened. The hotel is currently unoccupied although it is in partial use for storage by the owners.

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*Listed as Threatened/Damaged in 1979 Section 8 Report to Congress